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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Washington Has Nuts to Crack

Cuba, Shaking, Sees Civil War

Austrian Chancellor Must Act

New York Feels Reich Boycott

Tardieu Backs Women Voting

Moscow Has Embassy for U. S.

WASHINGTON, greatly relieved with the disposal of the soft coal code, finds a few questions remaining to be settled. How can inflation demands of men from 10 cotton-growing states be met without resorting to the printing press? Shall the United States accredit a minister to the League of Nations or go on spurning official relationship but using its influence through devious channels? With disgruntled congressmen flowing back after vacation, shall the Administration give the plum tree a real shake, or continue holding back the good jobs to enforce coöperation? With no debtor nations asking extension within the time limit, does the United States stand to accept about 10 per cent on war debts or else witness total default? But of course the President knows the right answer to all such questions—Because, of course, he has to.

* * *

¶ Cuba sees the position of its Government grow more precarious. President Grau San Martin listens to, but disagrees with delegations urging resignation of his Cabinet. Incipient civil war breaks out when Capt. Juan Blas Hernandez takes the field with a force of from 100 to 300 well-armed men. A trainload of soldiers is sent to Camaguey Province to capture the rebels—Even South America begins to see that the United States is not waiting for an excuse to intervene.

* * *

¶ Austria sees Chancellor Dollfuss in another crisis over his policies. Prince Starhemberg, leader of the Heimwehr, demands Italian Fascism outright. Vice-Chancellor Franz Winkler, leader of the Peasants Union, declares his party has not fought German National Socialism to a standstill merely to see some other régime from abroad take its place. He demands a purely Austrian brand of Fascism. Dollfuss, needing the support of both elements, has a hard problem to solve—But he has won his reputation as a solver of such.

* * *

¶ Paris continues its arms parleys ahead of the Disarmament Conference and Germany voices vigorous disapproval. The British delegates return to London to report their conversations and Ambassador Norman H. Davis and the other American Disarmament delegates take up the discussion at the Quai d'Orsay. Paris believes Britain, America and Italy concede its grounds for apprehension and will agree with it on fundamentals of procedure. But Berlin sees only one purpose in the Paris conversations—France endeavoring to prevent Germany from receiving actual arms equality.

* * *

¶ New York merchants disclose the extent to which the Jewish boycott of goods made in Germany is affecting trade. Twenty of the largest stores issue a statement to the effect that the boycott by consumers has so reduced the sales of German merchandise that purchases made in Germany by stores are now confined to a few essential items. In Boston 55 Jewish organizations formally vote to buy no German-made goods. The New York stores decline to set up a boycott themselves—They declare that would establish a dangerous precedent.

* * *

¶ France sees former Premier André Tardieu delight feminist leaders by coming out openly and forcefully in favor of votes for women. He becomes the women's champion in an article in L'Illustration. "What," Tardieu quotes John Stuart Mill, "can a democracy be whose women are held to the status of fools, infants or idiots?" He explains why the French Senate has repeatedly defeated woman suffrage after its approval by the Chamber of Deputies—The "machine" which runs the country is afraid of losing its power.

* * *

¶ Sofia sees the King and Queen of Yugoslavia give hospitable greeting to King Boris and Queen Ioanna of Bulgaria as the latter pass through on the way home from England. Since the World War the two countries have remained unfriendly. Thus the meeting and the unmistakably cordial expressions, following certain recent visits of merchants and artists across the border, arouse both countries to a new and pleasant expectation—They are now going to change the outworn old order and be friends.

* * *

¶ Moscow gossip, like Washington gossip, sees in the current American-Russian trade transaction, a forerunner of Soviet recognition by the United States. In the Soviet capital popular clamor even goes to the length of designating the future "American Embassy." The house selected is a palatial private residence on Spasso-Peskovsky Street, once a merchant's. But before an American Embassy is needed in Moscow Congress will have something to say—And some of its ample words are likely to be vitriolic.

French Arms Plan Indorsed By Roosevelt

Working Agreement on Method of Control Emerging at Paris

Concessions Expected

France Bases Final Security on Friendship With Britain and U. S.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 19—Accord on the question of armament control, now generally conceded to be the key to eventual disarmament, is understood to be definitely in sight today as the Franco-American conversations began here.

This accord is, of course, only preliminary and general in nature but it is authoritatively learned that French official circles feel that serious possibilities now exist of developing it into a working agreement as conversations continue here and at Geneva.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, discussed the situation with Mr. Arthur Henderson of Britain, president of the Disarmament Conference. Mr. Norman H. Davis and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, his technical assistant, conferred with the French Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, and M. Paul-Boncour.

Verbal Message From Roosevelt

Mr. Davis delivered to the French statesmen a verbal message from President Roosevelt stressing the importance Washington attaches to the ultimate success of the Disarmament Conference and at the same time assuring France of the American Government's agreement as to the necessity of setting up efficacious international control of armaments.

Capt. R. A. Eden, who left Paris by plane today to lay before the British Cabinet the results of his talks, is understood to have informed French officials that he believed France's stand and Britain's views were capable of conciliation.

It is this close rapprochement of Franco-British attitudes that underlies the hope of reaching a general agreement before the Disarmament Conference reconvenes in October. Such accord would, broadly speaking, be on the following basis:

France's policy is dominated by two factors. One is its determination not to lessen measurably its military defenses at the present time. The other is the conviction that ultimate security for France lies only through inalienable friendship with Britain, and, through Britain, with the United States.

French Concessions Indicated

Now that Britain appears to have accepted the view that it would be unreasonable to ask the French to disarm immediately in the face of excessive nationalism in Germany,

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Cranberry Strike Fizzles at Arrest Of Its Organizers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAREHAM, Mass. — Like the grasshopper that played all summer while the ant worked, striking cranberry pickers found today they were "not wanted" as a large percentage of the fear-ridden picketers returned to work.

Small bog owners have progressed well with their harvest except for damage done by the recent rains. They pay their workers from 50 to 70 cents an hour for their work and have more help offered than they can use.

With their two leaders, Fred H. Wood of Lynn and Daniel J. MacIntosh of Boston, in jail under sentence of 30 days for obtaining money under false pretenses, a few of the less sullen insurgents went looking for jobs this morning, but there were none to be had. Even the large cranberry farmers paying 40 and 45 cents an hour won't hire them.

When Judge Nathan Washburn in the Wareham district court found the two labor organizers guilty, he stated: "These two defendants were responsible for the strike and resulting disturbances, which have aroused the entire cranberry territory for the past two weeks."

Attorney John Maher of Rockland, prosecutor of the cases, used even stronger language, denouncing them as "racketeers" and "professional trouble makers having no regular occupation otherwise."

Cruising cars and members of the State police are still patrolling the district between Onset, Wareham, Carver and Plymouth, but Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the State police, said he expects no more trouble of any consequence. Nevertheless, guards are placed on all the larger cranberry storage houses to prevent any attempts to fire them.

Harbor Flames Battled By Halifax Firemen

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19 (AP)—Flames that defied all-night efforts of firemen, today burst through the roof the Halifax Harbor Commission's Pier No. 2 and enveloped the entire level of the 1200-foot structure.

Accurate estimate of damage was made impossible by the impenetrable clouds of smoke, but commission officials said it would total about $750,000. Three firemen were injured.

Fascists Give Dollfuss Week To Clear Cabinet of Moderates

Grave Crisis in Austria as Opposing Elements in Cabinet Clash Over Policy—Storm Centers Around Vice-Chancellor Winkler

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Sept. 19 — Heimwehr leaders have presented the Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, with an ultimatum giving him one week in which to decide whether he will throw the moderate wing, represented by the Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz Winkler, out of the Cabinet.

The struggle is provoked by fundamental differences as to the nature of the new Austrian Constitution. The Fascists, led by Prince Starhemberg, demand that the new Austria be 100 per cent Fascist, while the moderates, led by Herr Winkler, are fighting to preserve democratic self-rule as the basis of the reconstructed state.

At the last elections the Fascist group received only 6 per cent of the votes cast. Since they have recently lost adherents to the National Socialists, it is considered probable that the group now represents no more than 5 per cent of the nation. However, they are armed and well organized and Dr. Dollfuss gave them a very prominent place in the Government. Against them are all the Socialists, Austria's strongest party, the organized peasants and a large part of the Christian Socialist Party.

However, with the National Socialists threatening from one side, the Socialists discouraged and the main government party divided between the right and the left, the situation is considered insecure. Circles close to the Chancellor, however, assert that the "little man" will again succeed in keeping the antagonistic groups in the Government together, and, backed by the army, the police and an overwhelming preponderance of public opinion, will survive the crisis.

If Dr. Dollfuss dismissed the Starhemberg party from the Cabinet, not only will he have an armed group of extremists against him, but will lose part of Signor Mussolini's extremely valuable support. Austrians, however, have a remarkable

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State Ownership Again Urged For Boston Elevated

Former Senator Twohig Makes Plea Before the Special Commission

Outright public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway was roundly advocated today before the special commission to consider new methods of assessing deficits on municipalities as a measure to protect the millions of the public's money which has been sluiced into the widening breach of deficits.

Former State Senator James J. Twohig, father of the public ownership drive, denounced the present system of only partial public control.

"For how long," he demanded, "are the privileged stockholders of the Boston Elevated going to be allowed to pillage the people of the Metropolitan District to the tune of more than $1,000,000 in dividends guaranteed by the State?"

In 1918, it was explained, the Elevated was put under the supervision of the State at a time when it was thoroughly disorganized because of the war.

The intention at the time was to have the road rehabilitated and to put back on a paying basis with money obtained through a state guarantee of stock dividends. Then it was to be turned back to private ownership.

Since that time, deficits have been mounting, rather than disappearing, and the stockholders have been in a position of persons who draw money out of a business even though it is making a consistent loss.

The money comes out of the public pocketbook, due to the State's obligation to make good all deficits.

Therefore, Senator Twohig declared, public support for taking over the railway was mounted in proportion with the deficits.

The state, he pointed out, now has the responsibility of management and operation, and yet it is not the owner. "The only sensible thing to do, therefore, is to exercise the option by which the law authorizes the State to take over the Elevated.

"You should see the handwriting on the wall," he told the commission. "The trustees themselves are coming around to public ownership. You cannot allow these deficits to pile up.

"I am of the opinion that not only the Elevated but all street railways in large congested cities will have to be publicly owner. They could be run today under public ownership without one cent of deficit resulting.

Hoover Questions Quizzer on Train

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19 (AP)—Delayed five hours last night by a freight train wrecked near Gibbon, Neb., former President Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Hoover were speeding across Iowa today, en route to Chicago and a visit to the Century of Progress.

The former Chief Executive was sitting in his shirtsleeves, playing solitaire—and losing—when Mr. L. P. Osborne, of Gibbon, boarded his train during his delay. Osborne sought an interview, but before long discovered he was the one being quizzed.

Mr. Hoover wanted to know all about the Nebraska farm situation. Are the farmers taking advantage of feed and federal farm loans? He listened quietly, frequently interrupting with new questions as Osborne told what he could of farm conditions.

"What do you think of the NRA?" Osborne asked. "Why did you refuse to testify during the recent Detroit bank hearing? Is it true that while you were President you were 'at heart' a wet?"

"I'm sorry, but I'm not discussing any national issues," was the smiling Hoover answer to all questions.

The train was delayed at Gibbon after 13 freight cars were smashed and a locomotive and five cars derailed, with an estimated damage of $75,000.

Army Cadets Get Light Sentences In Trial at Tokyo

Four-Year Terms Imposed on Youths Implicated in Attack on Premier

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 19—Sentences have been imposed upon the 11 army cadets under trial by court-martial for participation in the incident of May 15 in which the Premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai, was assassinated.

The presiding judge, Lieutenant-Colonel Nishimura, ignoring the demand of Procurator Kozaka for eight years each for the sentenced defendants, sentenced them to four years imprisonment each, without labor and including the 150 days during which they have already been imprisoned.

The defendants have three days in which to appeal, but in a statement to the prison director before the sentence, they indicated that they did not intend to do so. It is generally anticipated that all will be paroled within a year, since the evidence indicated that they were merely the tools of naval officers who led the plot and who are still on trial.

The prisoners' final statement was: "We desired capital punishment; we offered our all to the gods, wherefore we are not concerned at the court's verdict. We are all serene in our minds. . . . We are determined to devote ourselves to the welfare of the Empire as long as we live."

Small Crop of Political Plums Stirs Democratic Harvesters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—As senators and representatives drift back into town with the falling leaves, the wail of disappointed patronage-hunters rises higher. Something continues to go fearfully wrong with the amount of plums which the politicians expected in their new-deal cake. And this Administration continues to qualify as the only one in American history which came to office on a landslide vote and managed to avert a subsequent orgy of office-jobbing.

The greatest disappointment of all has been that the great new recovery administrations—farm, financial, and NRA—have failed to be the job-hunters' paradises which Congress expected when it deliberately deleted all civil service requirements from the acts.

There has been, of course, a considerable amount of politics involved in jobs—mostly in the minor ones. A young lady stenographer naïvely came into a well-known NRA division headquarters the other day and said to her boss: "Oh, Mr. B——, I want you to meet my sponsor." The sponsor—a new name in governmental circles—was a genial state senator, of Democratic persuasion.

Fat Plums not Falling

But the fatter plums—the ones that count—have not fallen into political laps nearly as liberally as Democracy expected. This was strikingly attested—and the Administration was paid perhaps the greatest compliment in its partisan career—in the alleged round-robin episode this week. A mysterious missive was said to have been sent by several senators to President Roosevelt. Like many another communication whose existence was carefully hinted to the press, it never has been seen since. But it declared—and whether it was sent or not does not much matter—that the senators in question would refuse support to the President's program in the next session of Congress unless they got more patronage.

With touching emphasis, the alleged authors claimed that the "Republicans" in the Cabinet were controlling all the good jobs. Their unintentional tribute to the impartiality with which many jobs have been distributed was the chief fact of the protest. But it also presaged grumbling, and perhaps open revolt, when Congress meets. Should the recovery program not continue to make the progress it now manifests, the coalition of discontent which would fall upon President Roosevelt is already all too obvious.

But as long as the President and his closest colleagues continue to carry the country with them, the purely partisan protests fall upon exceedingly stony ground. The next Congress may well be exactly like the last if the President keeps the jump on the incipient wolves.

Cases Are Rare

His most potent allies are the very cabinet members and recovery chiefs who are under attack. Beginning with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, a coterie of independents who loom large in current affairs have refused to compromise with political candidates. In close alliance with Miss Perkins were Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. The latter two, as powerful as any other two individuals in the whole machine of government, have picked their own key men and women without much reference to politics.

Only by subterfuge—and in cases so rare that each one is a matter of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

U. S. Accepts First League Council Seat

Will Vote Also on Member of Opium Board—Act Is Technical

But Relation Grows

Roosevelt Thought Unlikely to Alter Present Status by Legal Tie

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — The United States has accepted a seat of membership and a vote on the League of Nations Council for its October meeting.

But, lest this striking news seems too sensational, it must instantly be explained that the seat and vote are for the purpose of electing an American member to the permanent Central Opium Board, a body which keeps the world narcotic traffic closely in its grip.

Never has the United States exercised a vote in the League Council, although during the second month of the Sino-Japanese trouble it took a temporary seat alongside, although not exactly upon, the Council. This time, however, the Council sits purely as an electoral body and the Administration considers that sitting as a member in no way includes involvement with the League.

Since its formation the American member on the central board has been Mr. Herbert L. May, and he is likely to be renominated. The last time, under the system of legal fictions which has hitherto marked American-League relations, he was nominated by New Zealand.

This further approach to Geneva accentuates recent developments. It is the strongest, structural and official tie so far joined to Geneva.

Closer Than Generally Known

Three actual situations emphasize the closeness of American-League relationships in the field of fact. The first revolves on American diplomatic representation in Geneva—the issue of the high commissioner or minister. Already, far from having simply a high commissioner, the United States has an ambassador-at-large, a minister extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary, and a specially qualified consulate centering upon Geneva.

Mr. Norman H. Davis does most of his work in the League city, but his effectiveness is enhanced by swings around the circuit of capitals of the chief League members. To tie him to Geneva would destroy a good part of his value. But at this moment he does all that any high commissioner could do. The only drawback is that the United States does not accept the glory and some of the advan-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Old-Time Cowboys of 101 Ranch Days Open Camp for Annual Yarn Swapping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Camp fires flickered on Cowboy Hill, south of the 101 Ranch, as the thinning ranks of the Cherokee Strip Cowpunchers' Association camped for a three-day yarn swapping.

Creaking around on saddle-bowed legs the old-timers watch their younger prototypes in the saddle at the ranch headquarters, "ol' Jim Braden's boy," "thet Mexican from Pawnee," and others whom they knew as children back in the days before '93.

Col. Zack Miller, last of the trio who founded and built the 101 Ranch to the fame it once held, is permanent president of the organization, and years ago deeded the present Cowboy Hill and its lodge and meeting hall to the organization. In the "good-ol'-days," Cowboy Hill was the camping spot for trail herds headed for the end of the railroad at Wellington, Kan.

This year, noting the fortieth anniversary of the opening of the Cherokee Strip country to settlement, a huge buffalo hide, painted by Emil W. Lenders, Indian artist, with typical trail herd and western scenes, and further illustrated by the brands of all members of the Cherokee Strip Cowpunchers' Association, was presented to the State Historical Society by the organization. The buffalo was one from the herd formerly belonging to the ranch.

At the conclusion of the meeting, all the existing members wrote their names on the large hide, and the names of the others will be added before the hide is placed in the Oklahoma State Museum.

Kings Break Border Barriers

Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone. Right—© Underwood.

Sovereigns of Two Slav Peoples Meet

King Alexander of Yugoslavia (Left) Welcomes King Boris at the Belgrade Station on the Bulgarian Monarch's Return From a Visit to England.

Civil War Facing Cuban Régime As Rebels Organize

Trainload of Troops Sent to Camaguey Province to Suppress Rising

HAVANA, Sept. 19 (AP)—Confronted by incipient civil war, the new Cuban Government today dispatched a trainload of troops and students to Camaguey Province, where Capt. Juan Blas Hernandez, known as the "Cuban Sandino," has taken to the field.

Captain Blas conducted a long guerrilla warfare against the deposed President Gerardo Machado. Recently he spent several weeks in Havana conferring with Gen. Carlos Mendieta, one of the principal leaders of the opposition to the present Government.

The insurgent captain, who got his nickname because of the similarity of his anti-Machado campaign to that waged for years by Gen. Augustino Sandino in Nicaragua, left for the interior yesterday and immediately took up arms.

Secretary of Interior Guiteras confirmed the news that Captain Blas had rebelled, but declared that he had no more than 100 men. Dispatches from Moron in Camaguey Province said there were 300 well-armed soldiers following the captain's leadership.

The outbreak came as Provisional President Ramon Grau San Martin was studying the Opposition demands that his Administration resign.

The student directorate, the principal supporters of the present Administration, issued a manifesto saying that "the salvation of the nation depends on the stabilization of the Provisional Government; conspiracy against it is to be considered treason to the fatherland and will so be dealt with."

Opposition leaders asserted that at least half of the army would support them in their drive to bring about the downfall of the Grau San Martin régime.

From Moron came news that Captain Blas and his men were en route to Santa Clara in the direction of Havana. Secretary of Interior Guiteras has predicted that they would soon be captured.

"Three squadrons are actively pursuing them," the Secretary said, "and I do not believe they can reach the hills from which they harassed General Machado."

In the Machado régime there were heavy troop concentrations in those hills, but the government soldiers could not capture Captain Blas.

The Government, meanwhile, proceeded with its plans. It set May 20, 1934, for a constitutional convention, whose delegates will be elected April 1, 1934.

The Treasury Department reported that September collections were running more than $500,000 behind but that it believed it would be able to make September payments.

In an outbreak of violence that added to the burden of labor unrest, one civilian was killed and another

Greeting of Kings Unites Serbians And Bulgarians

Hostility Since World War Broken by Movement to Conciliate Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 19—The meeting between the Yugoslavian and Bulgarian sovereigns, which took place at the Belgrade station in Yugoslavia on the occasion of the return of King Boris and Queen Ioanna of Bulgaria from a visit to England, is regarded as indicative of the new tendency on the part of both Serbians and Bulgarians to establish better relations. These two closely related Slav people have been more hostile to one another than any other neighboring states in Europe since the close of the World War.

Despite several attempts to bring King Alexander and King Boris together, their frontier for 19 years past has in many respects resembled a real battle line. Practically no intercourse existed between the two peoples, and a large part of the press of each land incited their readers to animosity rather than understanding. Armed bands from one state not infrequently made raids in the other.

But during recent months Serbian bishops and engineers have visited Bulgaria, while Bulgarian merchants, writers, singers and students have visited Yugoslavia. In each of these cases the visitors were cordially received and in both countries the movement toward establishment of more friendly Serbo-Bulgarian relations gained much ground.

British Migration To Canada Backed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Cordial coöperation in the work of the League of Nations and the friendliest coöperation with the United States form the basis of Great Britain's foreign policy, declared Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, in a recent address before the Canadian Club here. The British Commonwealth must lead the world on to a period of stability, progress and peace, because of its political and economic power, Sir Herbert said.

Capital for the development of Canada was formerly sought in Great Britain, he pointed out, and a generous supply of British capital is ready for investment in Canada. In addition to this, he felt that the migration of many more British to the Dominion would be of mutual advantage.

The most important political event in recent years, in the opinion of the speaker, is the development of a constitution for India, in which steady progress is being made.

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Things Present

Keeping "managed currency" stable is no more impossible than keeping an even temperature in a warehouse, according to Norman Lombard, who opens the debate on "stable money" on the Editorial page. This article and a statement in criticism of the proposal, to be published Thursday, might well be retained for study.

Some practical means of keeping cut flowers fresh—even reviving wilted blossoms—are discussed on the Home Building and Gardening page.

An Oxford student visiting Harvard notes some similarities and some interesting differences. See his article on the Progress in Education page.

All right, puzzle fans: If you find 30 or more things beginning with "C" in the Letter Puzzle on the inside back page, send in your lists.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Come Play, and another adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins.

Greenbackers Fail to Corner The President

Call at White House With Inflation Demand but Do Not See Him

Roosevelt Holds Off

Pressed by 10 States of South He Realizes Showdown Is Near but Bides Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept 19—Greenback inflation again today ran against the stonewall of President Roosevelt's caution.

A powerful official delegation from 10 cotton-growing states, led by Senators and Congressmen, trooped confidently into the White House offices and trooped right out again after admission to the President was refused them on the grounds of his slight indisposition.

The cotton men, who last night drafted a red-hot inflation demand, calling for immediate printing of greenbacks to prevent "utter ruin" in the South, were sent to see Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. George N. Peek, agricultural administrator, who earlier in the day also had been inaccessible.

Thus today's inflation delegation spent most of its time in trekking about the capital, bearing its resolution in hand. But this did not prevent the rising tide of inflation sentiment from making showing.

Must Act Soon

The Administration realizes that the issue of currency inflation is approaching a show down. Already the nation-wide campaign—which it is considered, is likely to be magnified by the cotton advocates' descent upon Washington—has driven the dollar down on the world exchanges to a new low of 64.8 cents.

President Roosevelt's indisposition today is generally regarded as not too serious to have prevented him from seeing the inflationists had he wished to do so. His aloofness signifies unwillingness to be rushed. The printing-press currency advocates boast that they are "building a fire under the President," and he brightly retorts that the White House is well insulated.

Nevertheless, it is expected that within a few days the President will speak gentle and encouraging words to the inflationists, asking them to agree among themselves upon a program, whereat he will take up the matter further.

This business of asking petitioners to agree among themselves has always worked well in the Roosevelt political strategy, for it gains time and shows up the divergences of opinion which inevitably exist in even the solidest appearing coalition.

Divided Forty Ways

It is known to a few, for instance, that those replying to the appeal by Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma for inflation support are divided 40 ways. Few can deny that they are for "inflation." It is the particular brand of currency and credit expansion that matters.

And, while the inflationists are wrangling among themselves, the President expects to go ahead in consultation with his own Treasury experts evolving the best kind of expansive step which fits the immediate future. It is not impossible that his next act will be so expansive as to satisfy the inflationists. President Roosevelt often makes sudden decisions, of the most sweeping kind. But his pointed and repeated refusals to exert his inflationary authority cannot be ignored. Moreover, Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, has been conferring with the President daily since his return. And Mr. Woodin is known to be a cautious and more-or-less orthodox financier with a strong sense of loyalty to his chief.

Demands of the cotton men embraced: Currency inflation through the issuance of an undetermined amount of greenbacks; a fixed price of 20 cents a pound for cotton on the farms and $30 a ton for cottonseed; limitation of the 1934 crop to 9,000,000 bales as compared with the estimated 12,000,000 bales this year—after elimination so far of an additional 3,000,000 bales—with the limit of the 1935 crop to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

That in the event currency inflation fails to bring agricultural commodity prices to parity level, the Administration fix a minimum price for cotton at 15 cents by offering to buy from producers this year at that price on condition that producers contract to reduce baleage next year by the same amount that the Government buys and cut the amount to be sold in 1935 by 25 per cent.

That the cotton so bought be kept off the market until it can be sold without loss and without breaking the price.

Secretary Wallace was just as effective as the White House, although a trifle more polite, in putting off the cotton conferees. He took two minutes of his time telling them that he had to go to the budget office to try to get some millions of dollars for their benefit. Mr. Peek then made a short speech, during which he made no mention of inflation, but sharply told them they would get no sympathy for their second demand—suspension of the processing tax.

Without returns from this tax, he explained to them, there could be no AAA since neither the President nor Congress could be expected to provide money for the various crop reduction schemes now being tried out. He said the processing tax was the heart of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Governors Play With Children At Springfield Fair

Big Eastern States Exposition Entertains Nearly 20,000 Kiddies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19—Governors of the six New England states came out second best at the Eastern States Exposition here yesterday as kiddies, nearly 20,000 strong, outnumbered them by about 3000 to 1 for the annual Governors' and Children's Day festivities.

All day long and far into the night the little miniature railroad engine piped and chugged its train of cars around the fair grounds, loaded down with youngsters and an occasional mother or dad having a grand time but trying to appear parentlike.

Ferris wheels and merry-go-rounds did fine business, and the faces of ice cream and candy venders lighted with joy as they discovered there were more nickels in evidence than in former years.

Over in Storrowton, the new-old New England village, a nursery was run for the younger children, while swings, teeter-totters and chute-the chutes kept others happy. In the barn, exhibitions of old-fashioned dancing were given by a dancing school group to the tune of "Turkey in the Straw" and other hits of bygone days. Over in the Town Hall were exhibited the prize-winning quilts in the nation-wide quilting contest.

But what pleased the youngsters most was a real live-wire rodeo with whoopin' and yellin' cowboys and cowgirls displaying their daring horsemanship and capacity to handle turbulent cattle.

They cheered in high C mostly, but their feet gave bass orchestration effects which vied for honors in noise-making ability with the combined bands of the American Legion.

Many of the patrons yesterday were sons and daughters of small and large scale farmers, so it was quite appropriate that the cattle and poultry sections should be well crowded. Considerable interest centered around Barclays Beauty, the oldest cow in the show. She is a 14-year-old Ayrshire, the mother of nine daughters and three sons, several of which were prize winners.

Today is New Hampshire and Delaware Day, featuring livestock judging, amateur baseball championship games, horse-pulling contests, canning demonstrations, music contests, an organ recital in the Storrowton church and an auction sale of baby beeves raised by boys and girls.

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Just 'Grau' Suits Cuban President

By the Associated Press

Havana, Sept. 19

PRESIDENT GRAU SAN MARTIN sees no reason why American newspaper headline writers shouldn't abbreviate his lengthy Spanish name.

He's quite willing to have them use merely "Grau." In fact, he signs almost everything "Ramon Grau," as that's quicker and easier than writing out the full name.

"Here we usually employ both our father's and mother's surnames," the President said yesterday. "My father's name was Grau and my mother's San Martin, so that my full name would be Ramon Grau y San Martin. However, I do not write in the 'y'."

New York Stores Shun German Goods

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—A score of the largest local department stores announced yesterday that the movement in the city to boycott German-made goods had become so widespread that they were no longer buying stocks from Germany except in cases where the articles could not be obtained anywhere else.

The stores have decided against formally joining the boycott themselves, however, on the ground that such an action would establish "a dangerous precedent," although they represented themselves as out of sympathy with the anti-Jewish movement in Germany.

Their joint statement, released through the Retail Dry Goods Association, said:

"At the request of Samuel Untermyer, Esq., the leading New York retail stores have exchanged experiences on the effect of the consumers' boycott on German-made goods.

"They reported that it had become so extensive and so effective that sales of German merchandise had decreased to such an extent that purchases by stores are now confined to a very few essential items which are not obtainable in any other country; that German stocks on hand are now much less than 1 per cent.

"Although they abhor the political and religious persecution in Germany today, they feel that a boycott by stores would create a dangerous precedent."

Mera Says He Won't Resign

QUITO, Ecuador, Sept. 19 (By U. P.)—President Martinez Mera, in a manifesto addressed to the country, yesterday declared he would not resign and asked for popular support in his struggle to prevent Congress from forcing him out of office. Meanwhile, Señor Leopoldo Nunez, Premier, who was requested by President Martinez Mera to form a Cabinet, continued his efforts to end the political conflict.

Boy Car Thieves Declared Threat To Public Safety

Death Ride in Charlestown for Youth Might Have Injured Many

Killing of a boy highway speedster by a stray police bullet in Charlestown, yesterday, is expected to curb the youthful "bravado" of young automobile thieves which marks them as potential murderers with no regard for the safety of the police or those who use the roads.

Hundreds of innocent bystanders were imperiled as three youths, evidently inspired by news stories of previous escapades over the famous Charlestown "speed loop" near Bunker Hill, skimmed along in a stolen car at a 60-mile-an-hour clip, attracting the attention of two cruising police cars.

With sirens screeching, one of the police cars drew alongside the speeding run-away; one officer leaped on the running board with drawn pistol, motioning the youthful driver to stop. The car swerved, struck a traffic post, and in an effort to keep himself from plunging to the ground, the policeman's hand closed on the trigger. One of the boys slumped forward, a victim of his own folly and a stray bullet.

The other two youths today face serious charges at police headquarters, although their parents claim the boys were led astray by the slain youth, who was said to have had a reputation for "wildness."

The fatal incident recalls that only a few weeks ago the long-suffering public and hard-pressed traffic police were placed in a similarly hazardous position by the flight of another trio of wild youngsters. They, too, were guilty of theft even before they started their reckless racing. They also were guilty of demolishing a stolen car against a traffic post.

While youthfulness is the strongest argument against imposing heavy sentences on the perpetrators of "loop" scenes occurring continually over the last two years, the charges against them are severe enough to justify the wise study of court officials. Criminal efforts to swerve or sweep policemen off the running boards place these youths in the class of willful murderers.

The protection of the public, while of prime importance in the work of jurors and judges, has failed to stem the tide of juvenile speeding by light sentences.

The police are usually the last to complain, but one official volunteered the opinion that potential murder should be listed as something stronger than a "misdemeanor" as is charged against juveniles caught speeding after wrecking a stolen car and imperiling pedestrians and motorists.

Local judges seem awake to this problem. But juries are held to be lenient.

The usual thing seems to be to place the youngsters on probation for a year or two. When they come out, police declare they are as bad as ever. Thus is formed a perpetual circle of young speeders leaving the road and returning to the road, accomplishing little in the interests of public safety or reformation of the boy.

Prohibition Repeal—Before and After

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Uniformity Urged In Labor Laws Of Northeast States

Secretary Perkins Would Take Vital Points Out of Codes

Uniform labor legislation for all the industrial states in the northeast section of the country is today proposed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, as the means of consolidating all gains made under the NRA.

Massachusetts received this original recommendation today in the form of a letter to State Senator Henry Parkman, chairman of the special commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industry.

First, Secretary Perkins called for uniform legislation covering compulsory minimum wages, abolition of child labor, and the reduction of hours of work. These she would take directly from the NRA code.

Then, striking out into new territory, she proposed that the State enact legislation providing for the creation of unemployment reserves by employers of labor, old age assistance for persons unable to secure work, and improvements and codification of the factory laws of the various states.

Especially she advocated a compulsory statistics law, to enable the states to have accurate and speedy knowledge of conditions prevailing in labor and the various industries.

Wrote the secretary, "The abolition of child labor, reduction of hours, and the establishment of minimum wages, are everywhere recognized as important social gains. They should be established upon as firm a footing as possible and should not be confined to the brief two years to which the National Industrial Recovery Act is now limited.

"The surest way to make these gains permanent is to have them embodied in state laws. Moreover, even before the two-year limitation expires state limitation will be important in making the NRA codes effective.

"Therefore, I strongly recommend that each of the New England and Atlantic states pass legislation abolishing child labor, providing compulsory minimum wages, and eliminating night work by women."

Just as employers have always built up surpluses in good times for the purpose of paying dividends through lean years, said the secretary, so these industries should now begin to build up surpluses out of which they can support those who are necessarily put out of work in times of depression.

Dollfuss Is Urged to Oust Winkler

(Continued from Page 1)

knack of mollifying conflicts, so most people expect that the storm will subside without shipwreck, and government continue along its present line without fundamental changes.

Rift Between Wings

At present Dr. Dollfuss's supporters include the Heimwehr under Prince Starhemberg on the political right and the Landbund, or peasants union of Herr Winkler on the left. The Chancellor himself, in the center, leads the Christian Socialists, who also draw a considerable portion of their following from the peasants.

The rift between the two wings has been steadily growing during the past few days. At last week's festival in Vienna Prince Starhemberg launched a spectacular appeal to Dr. Dollfuss to abolish the Social Democratic Party, which rules in Vienna, and follow the Italian Fascist model in building up a "corporative" state.

On Sept. 17, Herr Winkler, speaking at a huge gathering of the Peasants' Front at Graz, advocated a purely Austrian type of corporative state. "We do not want any régime that comes from abroad," he said. Both Fascism and National Socialism, he declared, stand for intolerance.

Opposed to Fascism

His party, he went on, had not struggled so long against National Socialism to put Austrian Fascism into the saddle. He reiterated his attachment to modern democracy and urged reconstruction of the state so as to guarantee to the people the final voice in the Government.

Whereas Prince Starhemberg, who stands for the old nobility, leans significantly toward Italy, the peasant leader, Herr Winkler, has warned Dr. Dollfuss against any "foreign entanglement" that might prevent eventual unification of the two branches of the German family.

Nobody quite knows today how far the various political parties can rightly claim to represent the nation. The recent petition demanding restoration of constitutional government, presented to the President on behalf of the Social Democrats, contained 1,216,327 signatures—all of them it is claimed, from adults.

Thus it appears that the Socialists can still claim the active support of about one-third of the voters—only slightly less than they received at the last elections despite drastic measures taken against them by the Government.

Alien Teacher Holds Job By Vote in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—By a 2-to-1 vote the citizens of Bloomfield, Conn., in a special town meeting upheld the contention of their superintendent of schools that alien citizenship is no proper ground for dismissing a faithful and competent school teacher.

Miss Nellie K. Paget of Brunswick, P. Q., who has taught nine years in Bloomfield with her qualifications unquestioned, will be given a contract for another year as a result of the favorable vote. The board of education has been evenly divided on the issue since last May, half of its members standing by the superintendent and the others holding that no alien should have a job that can be filled by an American.

Fined for Jury Refusal

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19 (AP)—Mr. Wellford Gilman, farmer, living near Ashland, was fined $10 for contempt of court in Hanover County Circuit Court yesterday when he declined to serve on a grand jury, two members of which were Negroes. The order was handed down by Judge Frederick W. Coleman.

Byrd's Plane in Boston For South Pole Trip

Gracefully alighting in front of the Massachusetts National Guard hangar at the Boston Airport today, the Curtiss-Wright Condor plane in which Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd hopes to fly over the south pole was delivered to the Admiral by J. S. Allard, vice-president of Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

The plane was flown in 1 hour and 21 minutes from the Glenn Curtiss Airport, N. Y., by Mr. Harold I. June, chief pilot of the expedition, and E. K. Campbell, sales manager of Curtiss-Wright.

Scranton Buildings Bombed

SCRANTON, Penna., Sept. 19 (AP)—Two buildings, one of them the home of Mr. William J. Brennan, former president of district number 1, United Mine Workers of America, were damaged yesterday by a charge of dynamite. The explosion was the fifth in Lackawanna County in the past 10 days. Authorities attribute all of them to the strike called several weeks ago by the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania, a rival organization of the United Mine Workers of America.

De Haas to Present Free Harvard Class In World Business

A free course on international commercial relations will be given at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration to business and professional men, it was announced today at Morgan Hall by Dean Wallace Donham. Prof. Anton de Haas will lecture.

The course treats with problems arising out of the growing dependence of industrial nations upon relatively scarce raw materials and of the problems which relate to international industrial competition. International investments will also be discussed while the last lecture will deal with the migration of industries.

The first meeting will be on Thursday, Sept. 26, at 12 a. m., and thereafter on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 12 to 1 in room 132, Baker Library. The course lasts throughout the year from September to May.

Only those men who can satisfy the school that their experience will permit them to profit from the work will be admitted. Application should be made in writing to the dean, Soldiers Field, Boston. These lectures are made possible through a bequest of the late George H. Leatherbee.

British to Debate in India

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Students from three British universities have set out from England to hold debating contests with students in India. The tour resulted from a desire on the part of British students to make a gesture of good will to their fellow students in India, by a form of contact which has for long been maintained with the Dominions and the United States.

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Fire in Reichstag Surprise to 'Reds,' Witnesses Insist

Denial Made at Hearing in London of Alleged Incriminating Data

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Kurt Torgler, 14-year-old son of an imprisoned German Communist leader, Ernst Torgler, today told an international legal commission of his father's movements on the day the German Reichstag building burned.

The unofficial committee resumed its hearings this morning on the blaze, for which they seek to fix the blame, whether on Communists, as German Government leaders charge, or the National Socialists themselves, as was suggested at the hearing last week.

Young Torgler said that on Feb. 27, when the Parliament building partly burned, his father and sister kept an appointment with a journalist, and discussed election prospects.

In the evening, the boy went on, the father went out alone. Police came the next morning for the father and searched the house for "treasonable documents."

The elder Torgler, who is accused with four others of implication in the affair, will be tried in Leipzig beginning next Thursday. He is the former Communist whip in the Reichstag.

Wilhelm Koenen, secretary of the German Communist Party last February, denied emphatically Saturday that any documents ever existed incriminating Communists in the burning of the Reichstag building.

Koenen described the movements of himself and Torgler the evening of the fire.

After they left the Reichstag building, he said, they went to a restaurant, where, after they had been seated about a half hour, a waiter rushed in and cried excitedly: "Herr Koenen, the Reichstag is ablaze."

The witness continued:

"I said 'Don't be crazy; it is impossible.'"

Replying to a question from a member of the commission, the former secretary said he was with Torgler from 6:30 p. m. until after the fire broke out, that neither of them knew Marinus van der Lubbe, a Dutchman and another of the defendants, and that when they left the Reichstag everything appeared normal.

Koenen testified that both he and Torgler were utterly astounded when they heard of the fire, his companion exclaiming: "We must find out what is at the back of this."

Adolf Phillipsborn, Berlin parliamentary and general reporter, testified that he knew Torgler well and talked with him the day before the fire.

The witness added that the morning following the fire he went to the offices of the Communist Party.

"Such Communists as had not been arrested," he testified, "seemed to have lost their heads. I had the definite impression that they absolutely were surprised by the suggestion they had taken part in the fire."

Cars to Pass Tests In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 19—Owners and operators of motor vehicles must check their cars at designated garages in New Hampshire before Oct. 1, or they will be ruled off the highways, according to the edict of Motor Vehicle Commissioner John F. Griffin.

The mandate was issued in accordance with state regulations and calls for a general checking up of brakes, lights and horn to see that there are no mechanical defects with motor-driven vehicles.

The second campaign of the year for this purpose has not proven productive of results, but Mr. Griffin anticipates that within the next two weeks automobile owners will have complied generally with state regulations. Attention was called by the Motor Vehicle Department that there is no lack of authorized garages scattered about New Hampshire where the work may be done at minimum expsense, all of which is deemed necessary to lessen the hazards of accidents through faulty mechanism.

U. S. Accepts Seat On League Council

(Continued from Page 1)

tages of what it is actually doing by refusing a seat on controlling League bodies.

And, as if Mr. Davis were not enough, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, spends a large share of his time in Geneva, pursuing special contacts with the established League machine or visiting statesmen from the whole world. Mr. Wilson slips unobserved into Geneva without the trumpets of a high commissioner, he walks unnoticed up the League's thick-carpeted stairways, and he does his job of diplomacy quietly and well.

And finally, in appropriately handsome headquarters, Mr. Prentiss Gilbert heads a very large and effective consular staff. Himself handpicked in Washington to handle American-League affairs, Mr. Gilbert's office takes care of all of the routing. Hardly a League committee sits without one of Mr. Gilbert's unobtrusive young men taking careful notes in a corner. The Geneva consulate, as well as being a key center closely followed from Washington, is also a training school for budding American diplomats. It is unprecedentedly large and the caliber of its personnel is high.

From the personal side therefore, the United States is as fully served at Geneva as most League members. A more formal relationship could add nothing to this situation.

But two further developments of recent weeks confirm the inside view in Washington that League-U. S. A. relations are of the most harmonious. The most striking, although the least commented, was full American participation at the annual conference of the International Labor Office in June.

Times have radically changed since the conference of only two years ago, when an unofficial American observer was peremptorily ordered out of Geneva by a Department of Labor which did not have Miss Frances Perkins at its head. It didn't change matters when the unofficial observer perched on a mountain top only two miles away, and kept in close telephonic touch with Geneva.

Now full representation insures the United States many privileges of the International Labor Office. This is the closest tie so far developed between Washington and Geneva. And contacts with the International Labor Office are doubly important in light of the American recovery drive, for whenever and in so far as the NRA can have effects on other countries, it can be implemented through the International Labor Office.

Finally, the London Economic Conference, even more than the disarmament conference, offers a continuing point of contact with the League. Committees to carry on the work of London are all under League supervision. The Assembly soon to meet in Geneva is to discuss the work of the conference, and at that time the threefold system of American diplomatic representation in Geneva will come into play.

But Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was deeply impressed with the work of the League secretariat in London, and his faith in the future of the conference finds its best and most sympathetic repository in the League.

But that all these close ties with the League will be translated into an actual bond is still doubted in Washington. The proposed campaign of the American League of Nations Association is not regarded as a decisive factor here except in so far as it informs the American public of exactly where inescapable policy, under Republicans and Democrats alike, has carried the United States without the least damage to any sovereign prerogative.

There are doubts expressed here over the efficacy of a League campaign, and many high in Administration circles prefer to let quiet unorganic contacts like the present continue developing until Washington and Geneva are reaping the best of each other's policies.

Judge Calls Cuban Problem Economic

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Judge Antonio S. Bustamente, a member of the World Court at The Hague for 12 years, arrived here yesterday from Cuba for a short stay before sailing for Holland.

Judge Bustamente declined to discuss the situation in Cuba, saying that his connection with the World Court made it obligatory that he hold no political sympathies.

His only remark was, "The great problem there is economic, as it is with all the other countries of the world."

Coal Code Signed By President, Goes Into Effect Oct. 2

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Bituminous coal miners throughout the entire United States—with what reason the future only will show—were today looking forward to Oct. 2 as the day when all their misery and poverty will cease and a new era will dawn in the murky mountain valleys where men spend a lifetime drawing coal from black holes in the earth.

President Roosevelt gave them whatever grounds they have to look forward to their millennium late yesterday when he signed an executive order promulgating a code of fair practices for the bituminous coal industry.

Providing miners with minimum wages higher than the best they have been accustomed to get in the past and guaranteeing their right of collective bargaining, it assures them a new status in the industrial world beginning on Monday, Oct. 2. The code will continue in force until April 1, 1934, or longer, unless the President and the industry decide otherwise.

The executive order promulgating the code was signed by the President late yesterday, in the presence of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator; Mr. Kenneth M. Simpson, deputy administrator in charge of coal, and Mr. Donald R. Richberg, chief counsel of the NRA, the three men who have fought steadily for nearly two months to bring the most difficult of the country's major industries under an NRA charter.

The coal miners may be mistaken in expecting too much of the code. They will still live and work—hard—in murky mountain villages and at wages still not tempting to many. But wages will be better, work should be spread out more evenly through the year and long months of starving idleness should be eliminated.

Probably far more important, will be the new protection provided the miner against the exploitation of the notorious "mine-village" where life has amounted in effect to bondage. His legal freedom to bargain collectively and recognition of the mine unions by the operators mean that he will at least have the right to fight and a powerful organization backing him in such a fight.

President Roosevelt made only four changes in the code, three of which were regarded by Government, industry and organized labor as of extreme importance.

The first change was to strike out all reference to the so-called Administration "interpretation" of the labor section of the Recovery Act. The second strengthened the Government's power to control price fixing within the industry as a protection to consumers. The third increased government representation on the controlling board of the industry set up under the code.

Roosevelt Supports Control of Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

France is willing to make any other reasonable concessions to keep British sympathy.

Thus, as appears probable, Britain consents to armament control which is immediate and general and—at least for continental countries—automatic, as well as to a trial period designed to prove the effectiveness of this control.

France, moreover, it is understood, would agree to sign the disarmament convention which provided for a certain very small measure of immediate arms reduction, both in the form of reduction of effectives due to the establishment of a uniform type of continental army, and possibly the abolishment of a few of the most obviously offensive weapons.

France would also agree to further important armament reductions by stages, to be effected after the trial period had proved the practicability of control and the good faith of Germany.

With regard to details of control, it is understood that if the British would formally reaffirm their obligations under the Locarno treaties to defend the Franco-German frontier, the French would be willing to accept this instead of sanctions which they now ask against a violator of the proposed convention and control systems.

It is also reported here that Italy also might restate its readiness to uphold the Locarno accords, and that, contrary to current rumors, Italy is not in favor of allowing the Reich to possess prototypes of forbidden arms, but, on the contrary, is ready to follow Britain in its support of the French thesis of control.

As America, too, is now more inclined to regard French apprehensions as legitimate, eventual establishment of approximate unity of views between France, Britain, the United States, and Italy appears as a definite possibility. Once such solidarity has been achieved, in the opinion of French official circles, it would be much easier to arrive at a working agreement with Germany and other powers.

'Recorded Music'

If during four years as a phonograph record critic on the august New York Times you accumulated more than 1200 correspondents to whom writing took more time than did your weekly piece for the paper, your interest in the subject would probably fill and thus compel you to start a magazine. Such a series of events did happen to Mr. Compton Pakenham, coommentator on records for the New York Times, and a small, compactly edited magazine, "Recorded Music," is the result.

Though "Recorded Music" is "privately printed in the interests of and dedicated to the gramophoniac at large," reading it more than confirms one's suspicion that here is perhaps one of the most enthusiastic "gramophoniacs" of them all. Mr. Pakenham exhibits a truly thorough knowledge of the phonograph.

This critic-turned-publisher has a mind of his own, too. A certain number of record dealers, having contracted for copies of his magazine, took umbrage at his criticism of a certain machine and curtailed the selling of the magazine across their counters. But. Mr. Pakenham stuck to his artistic guns and applauding readers plumped 30 more subscriptions into his lap.

"Recorded Music" contains discussions of the latest domestic and foreign records with a remarkable insight into the music, the recording artists and the recording itself. A recent added feature is a review of records 18 months old. A chapter labeled "Extraneous Noises" gives news affecting the phonograph. For the composer-minded record lover a box (in this number Maurice Ravel) lists the recordings of some particular composer's works.

A. D. H.

They Made the Coal Code Possible

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Operators and NRA Men Confer

Left to Right, Seated—Forney Johnson, Alabama; F. V. H. Collins of the Rocky Mountain Pacific Operators; Van Dyke Norman of the Appalachian Field; Kenneth M. Simpson, Deputy Administrator NRA. Left to Right, Standing—Hugh Hawthorn and Scott Stewart of the Appalachian Field.

Polish-Danzig Accord Signed

WARSAW, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Governments of Poland and the Danzig territory yesterday signed an agreement under which the Free City of Danzig and the Polish port of Gdynia will receive equal treatment on a basis of free competition.

Boston Arts and Crafts Society Fosters Superior Workmanship

Thriving Organization Built on Pattern of Ancient Guilds Removes to New Quarters

Removal of the Society of Arts and Crafts from Park Street to 32 Newbury Street calls attention to the fact that for the last 36 years an organization comparable to the guilds which flourished in Europe before the time of William the Conqueror, and the first of its kind in America, has been quietly building in Boston a solid foundation for modern handicraft.

Hand-turned silver bowls, forks and spoons and plates, such as Paul Revere might have taken pride in; pottery and china of rare shape and coloring, deviod of the accidental drippings and scanty glaze of careless work; carvings in wood, ivory and metal; filigree pendants and bracelets set with precious or with synthetic stones, are all subjected to the most critical examination before being accepted for exhibition or sale.

According to a bulletin just issued to members of the society, by its eminent critic, Mr. C. Howard Walker, "It is necessary to make designs which cannot be found elsewhere and to establish a reputation for such work. Time in hours or days spent upon work is no gauge of its money value, nor its intrinsic value. . . . People have an idea that novelty is in itself an artistic asset, which is not the case. The unusual and bizarre makes an appeal, and the incredible excites admiration. If these occur within the natural proclivities of the materials, other merits may condone them, otherwise they are undesirable eccentricities of the caliber of puns. The first and last law of design is order."

The society, which today consists of about 1000 members, largely the craftsmen themselves, includes a number of guilds from which representatives are elected to sit on the jury. Membership in the society is open to any craftsman whose work meets with the approval of the jury and the connoisseurs who are appointed from the various branches of applied art.

The outstanding aim of this organization is to encourage and assist the achievement of excellence in skilled workmanship. A number of the older members, such as Mr. Arthur J. Stone, whose reputation as a silversmith is well known in New England, were apprenticed as youths in their native European countries.

There are various grades of craftsmen, and what might be accepted from a beginner is frequently returned to one from whom more is expected. Progress is essential, and no one is allowed to rest upon his laurels. Membership is not restricted to any locality or even to the United States, although the majority do reside on this side of the Atlantic.

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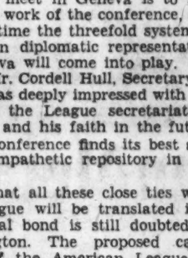
Interest from day of deposit

Compounded Quarterly



Thousands of savers who insist on OLD-FASHIONED SAFETY, deposit their money regularly BY MAIL in the Home Savings Bank. This 62 year old Savings Bank starts paying interest AT ONCE. No waiting for first of the month or start of a new quarterly period. Deposits rigidly safeguarded under strict New York State banking laws.

Interesting savings booklet on request

Send for FREE booklet "Banking by Mail for Profit". Tells why it is to your advantage to have an account in this sound, conservative Savings Bank. Explains easy savings plan. Send for your copy today. Don't bother to write a letter. Just mail the handy coupon.

Mail This Coupon TODAY

HOME SAVINGS BANK
11 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

Please send banking by mail booklet.

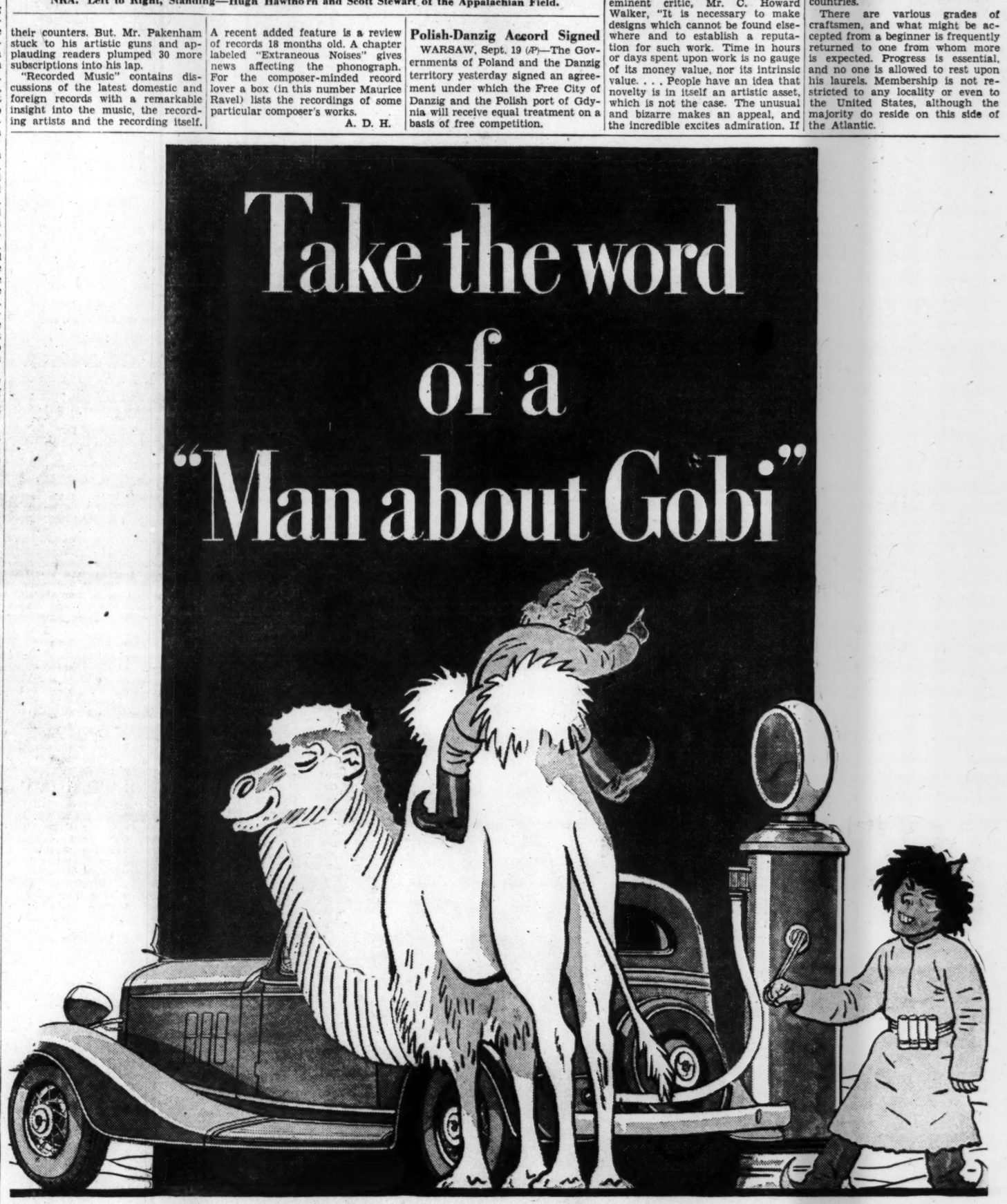
(Print name and address)

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Take the word of a "Man about Gobi"



Next to a Camel

Chevrolet gives most miles per gallon

CHEVROLET

No argument about the camel. When it comes to miles per gallon, there's nothing in all the Gobi desert—or anywhere else—that can beat him. No argument about the Chevrolet either. It's the most economical form of full-size transportation on wheels.

More miles on a tankful of gas. More miles on a filling of oil. More miles without worry and trouble and repair! And they're smoother, safer, more comfortable miles, too, due to all these features exclusive to Chevrolet in the low-price field: A cushion-balanced six-cylinder engine. Fisher body. Fisher steel-plus-hardwood construction. Fisher Ventilation. Starterator. And many more!

Travel in comfort and save as you go. Save with a new Chevrolet. In addition to being America's most economical car, it's also America's most popular car as well!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

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$445 TO $565

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. A General Motors Value.

Democrats Find Harvest of Plums Is Disappointing

(Continued from Page 1)

marvel to Washington—have big jobs in these departments gone to politicos. Sometimes, amusingly, really good men who should have jobs in the aforementioned departments had the millstone of political approval round their necks! One such notable case revealed particular tact on the part of Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and patronage tsar, when he threw a good man in the way of Miss Perkins until she offered him a job, but carefully refrained to make any political recommendation. Another able man holds high office under Mr. Ickes, and is managing to live down his political past!

And in the new administrations, Mr. George N. Peek and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, not to mention Messrs Ickes and Wallace, have kept their critical posts for men and women they could trust.

Breaches in this general rule are frequently appearing. But that any political appointment in a post-landslide era should be noticed and commented upon as a breach is perhaps the most novel fact of all.

Meanwhile, the Postmaster-General is the goat, being blamed by every job-hunter for the paucity of easy-chairs and glass-topped desks which are vacant. Even his geniality is losing effectiveness, to judge by current political comments.

But upon sheer ability and honesty of purpose the success of the vast recovery experiment manifestly depends, and the extent to which political corruption has been averted is one important reason why the New Deal is succeeding at all.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Bonnet in Ring?

It looks as if 16 two-fisted candidates for Mayor will have to look to their P's and Q's. They will have to take off their hats, remove their feet from desk tops and use polite language. For a woman is joining their ranks.

* * *

Or at least she admits seriously considering it. Mrs. Jennie L. Barron, stanch Republican, president of the Woman's division of the American Jewish Congress, has a very considerable following in the city, evident by the 70,000 votes which she polled a few years ago when she was elected to the Boston School Committee.

* * *

She would be the only woman, so far as election prophets determine. She would have wide support from sectons of Dorchester and Roxbury where her acquaintance is very large. So she is exploring the possibilities of mustering enough votes to squeeze in through the badly divided field.

Mrs. Barron's candidacy would undoubtedly add further confusion to already intricate maneuvering. She probably would drain votes from the Foley and Nichols camp. But there are many who would welcome her as a representative of good manners, in a contest which already shows signs of ephithets, indiscriminately hurled.

Shift in Ranks Forecast

Street Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn is expected to withdraw his candidacy in favor of School Committee Chairman William A. Reilly. Both are understood to be working closely with Mayor Curley, and are listed as men who did not support Gov. Alfred E. Smith for President. Reilly was treasurer for the Roosevelt campaign committee in Massachusetts.

Therefore, even if Glynn retires, Reilly would have to buck a strong Smith group in any effort to unify a large group of Democratic voters behind his candidacy.

* * *

Phone Rate Marathon

Today comes the patient announcement of the forty-ninth hearing of the telephone rate case before the state public utilities commission. This hearing has now been in progress over a period of two years and seven months. Attorneys for the Boston Central Labor Union and the New England T. & T. discussed the intricacies of rate allocations among party and private line customers.

* * *

The discussion caused some in the audience to question just what would happen in a democracy where a subject of controversy is so complex that neither side can entirely grasp it. Rate making, they said, is a matter of confused disputes among the most enlightened and impartial experts. So the hearing drags on.

Civil War Facing Régime in Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

wounded in front of the National Hotel.

A group of merchants' associations agreed to postpone their threatened 24-hour closing set for today in protest against "acts of violence," but declared they might close without notice if the Government delays in forming a "reconcentration cabinet."

Labor troubles continued to be serious in Santiago, Preston, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, and Camaguey. In several cities conditions were reported to be growing worse, with Americans apprehensive

The Secretary of State's office announced today that Señor Jose M. Morales, Cuban Consul in Boston, has been appointed Consul General in New York, and that Senator John Durland, former Vice-Consul in Norfolk, Va., now the President's secretary, has been named Vice-Consul in New York.

The appointment of Col. Celestino Baizan as Governor of Havana Province also was announced at the presidential palace.

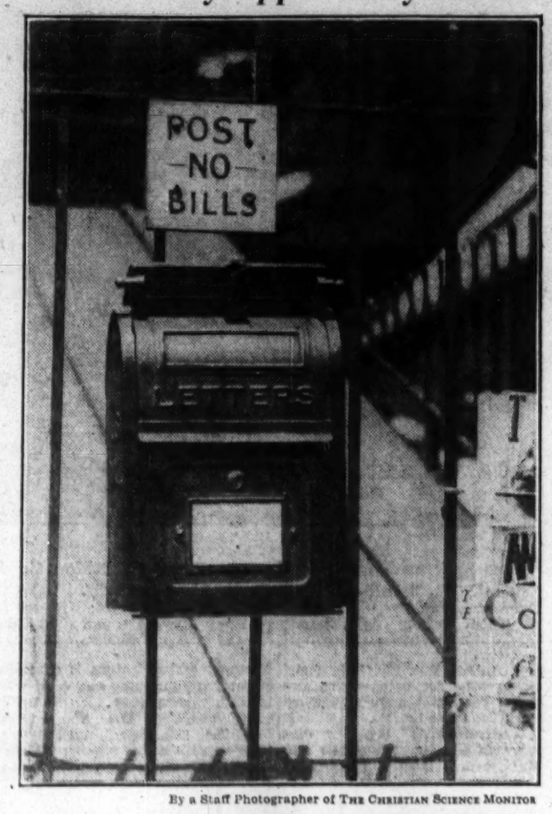
New Hampshire Lifts Insurance Restriction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 19—Declaring that "the crisis, if there ever was one, seems to have been safely weathered," Mr. John E. Sullivan, Insurance Commissioner for New Hampshire, announced that regulation and restrictions on life insurance companies doing business in this State and put into effect last April will cease to be operative on and after Oct. 1.

State regulations were promulgated by Mr. Sullivan shortly after President Roosevelt acted in the banking crisis. Their purposes were the same as placed upon the banks, viz., "to preserve assets and prevent the insurance companies from being crippled at a time when a public emergency was deemed to exist."

Unanimously Approved by Debtors



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sign of "Post No Bills" at a Boston Subway Entrance

Its proximity to a United States mail box, however, need not deter creditors from "posting" their bills in the customary manner.

'No School' Warnings To Be Radioed by WNAC

Thousands of school children who in the past year may have listened hopefully to the radio on stormy winter mornings for the "no school" signal will once again be able to use this method in the completion by Station WNAC of arrangements with the school superintendents of 30 towns and cities about Boston to radiocast "no school" announcements. The plan as adopted last year will be followed this year.

Special telephone operators will be on duty at 6:30 on mornings when there is a probability that school sessions may be canceled. Special telephone lines have been added this year at the WNAC studios to care for this traffic. Each superintendent after having called the radio studio will be called back immediately to prevent mistakes or the acts of "practical jokers." The first announcements will be made on the air at 7 a. m., followed by a more complete statement at 8. Announcements concerning afternoon sessions will be made at 11:55 a. m.

Potato Marketing Pool Helps in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 19—Benefits accruing to those who joined the coöperative Marketing Association a year ago are apparent this fall, according to officials of the New Hampshire Potato Growers Mutual Marketing Service, an organization affiliated with the New Hampshire Farm Bureau.

High prices for "spuds" during the coming season were predicted by Mr. George M. Putnam, president of the bureau, who urged growers to pool their interests as was done experimentally a year ago, resulting in the sale coöperatively of more than 100,000 bushels to one distributor. The movement inaugurated a year ago brought growers 51 cents a bushel while this year the producers will collect $1.20 a bushel, and state officials say the quality surpasses that of the 1932 crop.

Davis Trial Opens in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Government opened its case against Senator James J. Davis (R.) of Pennsylvania today on an indictment charging the shipment of lottery tickets across state lines in 1931. The jury to try Davis and his co-defendant, Theodore G. Miller, was selected yesterday.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably with showers Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate south to west winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight; Wednesday showers; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by showers beginning late tonight or Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight, followed by showers in the east portion Wednesday and in the west portion late tonight or Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by showers Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds, becoming southerly tonight and increasing Wednesday; fair weather tonight; Wednesday overcast, probably with showers.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	62	82	Miami, Fla.	84	88
Bismarck	54	98	Minneapolis	66	86
Boston	67	75	Montreal	56	66
Buffalo	56	68	Nantucket	62	72
Calgary	36	54	New Orleans	80	90
Charleston	78	90	New York	60	76
Chicago	74	74	Norfolk, Va.	68	88
Cincinnati	60	74	North Platte	66	94
Denver	52	84	Philadelphia	64	78
Dodge City	66	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	92
Eastport, Me.	60	70	Pittsburgh	78	72
Hatteras	70	88	Portland, Me.	60	72
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m.S.t.	86 80		Raleigh St. Louis	68 76	90 92
Helena, Mont.	38	66	Salt Lake City	62	74
Huron, S. D.	60	94	San Francisco	52	70
Jacksonville	78	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	74
Kansas City	74	94	Seattle	50	62
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	66	82
Memphis	76	92	Williston, N.D.	48	90

A—9 a. m. Sept. 19.
B—Maximum Sept. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:57 p. m., Wednesday 12:17 a. m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:18 p. m.

Events Tonight

Monthly meeting Branch Five, United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Hotel Manger, 8.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Broadway to Hollywood," 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8:15 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Certified public accountant preparatory course, State House, Boston, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting board of directors of the Boston Industrial Home, First National Bank, 1.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Broadway to Hollywood," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 2:10, 8:10 p. m.
Colonial—"Music in the Air," 2:10, 8:10.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 2:20, 8:20 p. m.

Old Timers Learn Ham and Eggs Are In Danger of Rout

New-Fangled 'Furrin' Foods Make Inroads on American Breakfast

America's kitchens, once considered provincial—though tastily so—are becoming a veritable League of Nations, said Mrs. Katherine Fisher, director, Good Housekeeping Institute, who addressed the Boston Retail Distribution Conference at the University Club today.

Ham and eggs may be still the favorite breakfast dish, but it had better watch its step, Mrs. Fisher declares, for people are more and more seeking out epicurean dishes that have become the national favorites of other countries. They are using these, she reports, to add new interest and variety to the "three squares."

Food products little known a few years ago, Mrs. Fisher points out, are now in wide distribution throughout the country. Manufacturers of food products are offering the housekeeper a very valuable service in passing on to her dependable information as to the best and most interesting ways of using their products.

In addressing the conference on household standards as they affect distribution, the food expert said changing household practices are revolutionizing conditions in homes. Newer standards are developing a desire for more comfort throughout the house, including complete air-conditioning equipment, Mrs. Fisher declared.

Coördinating existing distributing agencies to eliminate overlapping and duplication, and to provide for coöperation in performing some or all of the distributive functions, were suggested to the conference by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economist to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The field for coöperation, coördination and consolidation in the distribution business is hardly touched, the government economist declared. He pointed to the success of the farm coöperative as illustrating the economy that a unified marketing system might produce.

In cases where costs are excessive under the present system where a voluntary coöperation under the NRA does not provide relief to the situation, Dr. Ezekiel continued, it is possible that public utility control might be extended.

Mr. H. S. Person, managing director, Taylor Society, New York, discussed "Price Control—a Review of Fundamentals."

Mr. Frederick L. Devereux, vice-president, Erpi Picture Consultants, Inc., New York, placed the talking picture in the rôle of an aid to distribution.

The extra leisure time and money which the NRA is providing the workers is going to bring about more moving of people to suburbs, with the result that there will be fewer future city apartments, Mr. Louis Fairchild, New York editor, told the conference.

A country house instead of a city apartment, in turn, will mean more buying, such as clothing, furniture, automobiles, etc., Mr. Fairchild declared.

This movement away from city property, he continued, will also mean more branch stores. Regional changes will come with new fields of opportunity for merchants and manufacturers. Stores, he said, are going to advertise more. They must, however, use space intelligently in an effort to educate the vast numbers how to use this increased leisure and income to the best advantage.

Detroit Buys Fords

DETROIT, Sept. 19 (AP)—Ignoring a resolution adopted a month ago in which it declared the city would buy only from concerns which had subscribed to the NRA program, the city council yesterday voted to purchase 48 new Ford automobiles for city use.

HAIR STYLING
HAIR COLORING
PERMANENTS
Distinctive Beauty Service That FLATTERS, YOUTHIFYS and LASTS —Under the Personal Direction of LEON, formerly Court Hairdresser at Buckingham Palace.
Gladys McCune
BEAUTE SALON, INC.
517 Madison Avenue, New York

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Moving
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Rugs Cleaned and Stored
LONG DISTANCE MOVING
MAIN OFFICE
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
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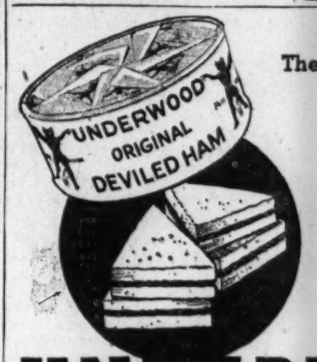
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 38 Years



The SANDWICH SPREAD OF THE NATION
America's favorite sandwich spread for three generations . . . Choice ham, delicately seasoned . . . nothing else. What a flavor! Easily-opened tins in three sizes at popular prices.
UNDERWOOD
Deviled HAM

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Annual Fall
FLOUR SALE
AN EXCELLENT ALL ROUND FLOUR
Finast Bread Flour LGE 24½ Lb BAG 95c
IDEAL FLOUR FOR PIES, BISCUITS AND CAKE
Pastry Old Homestead LGE 24½ Lb BAG 89c
Gold Medal or Pillsbury's LGE 24½ Lb BAG $1.19
Aged Just Right to Give It Its Popular Tangy Flavor
Mild Cheese LB 19c
A Pure Unsweetened Sterilized Milk
Sealect Milk 3 TALL TINS 17c
Delicious With Hot Milk on Chilly Mornings
Baker's Cocoa TIN 10c
Melts Quickly—A Rich Smooth Quality Chocolate
Hershey's Baking Chocolate 2 ½ LB BARS 27c
Made from Fresh Roasted Selected Peanuts
Peanut Butter 2 1 LB GLASS BBLS 27c
Hand Picked—New York or Michigan Grown
Pea Beans 2 1 LB PKGS 13c 2 LBS BULK 11c
Two Outstanding Ginger Ales at Low Sale Prices
Ginger Ale Millbrook Dry Contents Only 12 BOTS 75c
CANADA DRY IN THE FAMILY CARTON —Contents Only 6 BOTS 49c
CHIPSO FLAKES OR GRANULES 2 LGE PKGS 33c
IVORY SOAP 5 6 OZ BARS 25c
Serve It Plentifully to the Children in Many Forms
Macaroni FINAST OR SPAGHETTI 4 8 oz Pkgs 25c
Strike Anywhere—Non-Poisonous
Blue Tip Matches 6 Lge Boxes 25c
Free Running Table Salt—in the Large 2 Lb Carton
Crystalfine Salt 2 Boxes 13c
All the Proper Ingredients for Your Dog
Ken-L-Ration 3 Tins 29c
A Ready-to-Eat Whole Wheat Cereal
Wheaties 2 Pkgs 23c
A Delicious Confection—Nice Coating and Cream Filling
Touraine Chocolate Peppermints 2 ½ Lb Boxes 19c
This Week's Bakery Specials
Raisin Bread Lge Loaf 8c
Chock Full of Tiny Seedless Raisins
Paradise Cake Ea 15c
Two Layer Sponge Cake With Chocolate and Vanilla Icing
MAYONNAISE
At New Low Regular Prices
FINAST—The Same High Quality At Reduced Prices.—An Outstanding Value
8 oz JAR 13c 16 oz JAR 23c
QT JAR 43c
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Apples FANCY COOKING 6 Lbs 15c
Celery NATIVE Bunch 10c
Squash RED TURBAN 2 Lbs 5c
Lettuce ICEBERG 2 Lge Heads 19c
Kre-Mel Desserts
Delicious desserts made easily and the kind the whole family will enjoy.
Chocolate, Vanilla, Coffee, Caramel Flavors 3 PKGS 10c
OVEN FRESH CRACKERS SPECIALS
SNOWFLAKE WAFERS N.B.C. 1 LB PKG 19c
UNEEDA BISCUITS N.B.C. 4 PKGS 17c
PANTRY COOKIES MOLASSES N.B.C. LB BULK 23c
FAVORITES FILLED OR PLAIN PIECES ASSORTED FANCY N.B.C. PKG 25c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Your Insurance Needs
Will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention by
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ANNOUNCE
The Fall Opening, for which they have created a fascinating selection of coats, suits, and furs. The outstanding features this season are new sleeves and collars of unparalleled smartness. Your old furs may be used to great advantage for the trimming of a smart cloth coat.
$50 will restyle your old fur coat into a charming 1934 model.
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Domino
Accepted leader in Cane Sugars
"Sweeten it with Domino"

NRA WE DO OUR PART
Sheffield speed is speed indeed

Enjoy your share of Sheffield
Life is geared in high speed these days. Dash to work . . . rush to play. Cars roar . . . planes soar at breath-taking top-speeds. And Sheffield keeps the pace. Not a minute is lost as farm-fresh milk is hurried to your doorstep. Sheffield Milk is sped from the best dairy lands . . . checked for extra richness . . . guarded by laboratory control for purity . . . delivered, cool and fresh, by courteous Sheffield salesmen. You're sure of Sheffield. Sure of flavor. Sure of freshness. Enjoy your share of Sheffield. Start tomorrow? Good!
P-S- Provide Sheffield, always
SHEFFIELD FARMS
Dependable Sheffield home-delivery covers New York City, Northern New Jersey, Westchester County, nearby Connecticut towns, all of Long Island, and Staten Island.
Sealect GRADE-A MILK
524 W. 57th Street, New York Telephone COlumbus 5-8400

Enjoy the delicious fragrance of this coffee-bean beverage morning, noon, night... 97% of the caffeine is extracted.

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (In Canada 20c) MB.19
M.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

RUST STAINS,
cloudy surfaces, dull film, gloomy spots... quickly succumb to BAB-O. A wipe and it's bright. Save time... save your energy. Buy a can of BAB-O. You'll be saving money too ...for a little BAB-O goes a long way! Just try BAB-O once and you'll never be without it.

Brightens Bathrooms..quickly..economically

Wage Tragedies Confront Board Of Conciliation

Charges of Trickery Made Against Some Mills in Massachusetts

Wages in a toy factory near Boston: 1 cent for each rag doll. A girl makes 24 cents a day.

No longer mute since the NRA, the tragedy of these figures stalks before the Massachusetts Conciliation Board this week, along with a host of similar complaints as the board springs into action for the first time.

Welfare workers and labor, standing watch dog over the code, have bursting portfolios ready to test the metal of the conciliation machinery. Evidence collected proves that the sweatshop, ruled out of the country in name, has taken refuge under the cloak of confusion. It yet remains to be abolished in fact.

A large textile mill in Massachusetts is proved beyond question of doubt to have stretched the letter of the NRA to such a point that it is used to defeat the minimum wage.

This is the way it is done, according to Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

"Efficiency engineers" set schedules of work which are so severe that many of the girls simply cannot get their allotted task done.

At the end of the week, there appeared a note in the pay envelope explaining that incompetence on the part of the girl has kept her from earning the full minimum. The envelope often contained substantially less than the rock-bottom substinence wage provided by the code.

After a while, certain of these workers, who are not as quick as the rest, and yet are reasonably competent, are dropped from the pay rolls. Others are hired in their places as "learners," with the low wages provided for apprentice workers.

NRA headquarters hears of another large mill which has reduced its working hours from 48 to 44 hours. But it has also reduced the pay of all employees proportionately, in direct contradiction to the intent of the code. Many similar cases have been brought to the attention of officials. Those concerned, they say, are doling out purchasing power with a sieve.

Today, Mr. Watt received word of a Boston company which supplies certain products to the United States Navy.

Two girls, each working 44 hours, reported that one had received $1.80 and the other $1.60. The facts are being verified.

Immediately threatening is a strike of 600 workers of the Boston Neckwear Workers Union, a branch of the American Federation of Labor. They claim that their employers refuse even to discuss with them questions of wages and of hours. The issue will be carried at once to the Boston conciliation committee, organized by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Thus conciliation will be increasingly put to the test of keeping the wheels moving during the coming week.

Monitor's Radio News On New Time Sept. 25

"THE Monitor Views the News," regular daily radiocast of Monitor news, returns to standard time on Sept. 25 over Stations WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ, and WHDH.

The midday radiocast from WBZ, now heard at 12:30 p. m., E. D. T., will be radiocast at 11:45 a. m., E. S. T., daily except Friday, when it will be transmitted at 12 o'clock, noon, E. S. T.

The daily evening radiocast over Station WHDH will continue as usual at 6 o'clock.

Williams of Missouri To Travel in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 19—For the second time in two years Dr. Walter Williams, president of the University of Missouri, has been granted the Oberlaender Trust fellowship for travel and study abroad to establish good will and understanding between the United States and Germany.

Dr. Williams sails Sept. 23 from New York. He plans to visit Germany, Austria, Hungary. After his study in southern Europe is complete he sails for Australia and New Zealand, returning to this country in January, 1934. Research on the struggle for the freedom of the press in Europe was the purpose of Dr. Williams' previous trip to Germany under the Oberlaender Trust and the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation.

Scranton Homes Bombed

SCRANTON, Penna., Sept. 19 (AP)—Two homes of mine workers in different parts of this city were dynamited early today. One man was slightly injured and 13 other persons, 12 of them children, narrowly escaped. Police said the blasts were the sixth and seventh in connection with the strike called by the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania, which was organized here recently by rivals of the United Mine Workers of America.

Park Executives Find New Trends Change Methods

Hold City and Regional Planning Needed Now More Than Ever

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—City and regional planning are not luxuries but necessities which become more essential every day as city folk turn their eyes countryward in search of new places to play, it was agreed by public park officials yesterday as they appealed to public authorities not to curtail, but to extend these activities where possible.

Never was the old adage more true that a stitch in time saves nine, members of the American Institute of Park Executives seemed to agree as they adopted a report urging that no public work be done except on improvements "which have been carefully planned in relation to a comprehensive scheme of park or city development." The report, submitted by the institute's committee on city planning, in relation to parks and boulevards, of which Mr. S. Herbert Hare of Kansas City is chairman, pointed out that in the slashing of public budgets which has taken place during the depression, park departments and city planning activities have frequently been considered as luxurious and suffered accordingly.

Loss by Slack Methods

Many activities carried on in relation with unemployment relief, with but little or no provision for proper planning, it was charged, have resulted in "irreparable damage as well as the loss of unusual opportunities for constructive work in many communities."

Particularly in view of the anticipated need for expansion of park facilities to allow for use of the new leisure time is planning necessary, the report said, for whole metropolitan regions, instead of merely cities alone, will have to be planned for park and boulevard development.

"The real solution," the report recommended, "may be the less intensive development and maintenance of much highly ornamental park area, with more emphasis on the natural suburban areas requiring little maintenance. County and state parks may relieve some of the burden on city parks, and encourage more of the types of recreation which are based on the enjoyment of natural scenery."

Park and city planning of the future must take not only this trend into consideration, but must also consider the more general use of aircraft, the increasing use of the horse for recreation, and the revival of the bicycle, it was recommended.

Favor Federal Park Fund

The Federal Government should enter into the park planning field to insure proper results, it was urged by Mr. R. C. Morrison, of Fort Worth, Texas, on behalf of the educational committee, who expected to introduce a resolution asking for a federal appropriation for education in park planning. It is the small community which would benefit most from federal advice, Mr. Morrison said. "Little has been done on the regional planning of small park areas," he declared, "and for the most part most small communities have no parks."

Education for the proper use of park facilities, this report said, is as essential as the building of park systems themselves. The art of modern advertising should be used, he declared, in educating people for use of the parks so subtly that they will not be conscious of it. Exhibitions of pictures of beautiful gardens, scenic motion pictures, and informal talks before community groups are methods he recommended.

The development of botanical gardens in all parks which do not have them, to enable the public to learn more about horticulture, would be one of the best ways of aiding the working people in making constructive use of their new leisure, it was recommended by the Horticulture Committee, of which Mr. L. B. Jensen of Gray Summit, Mo., is chairman.

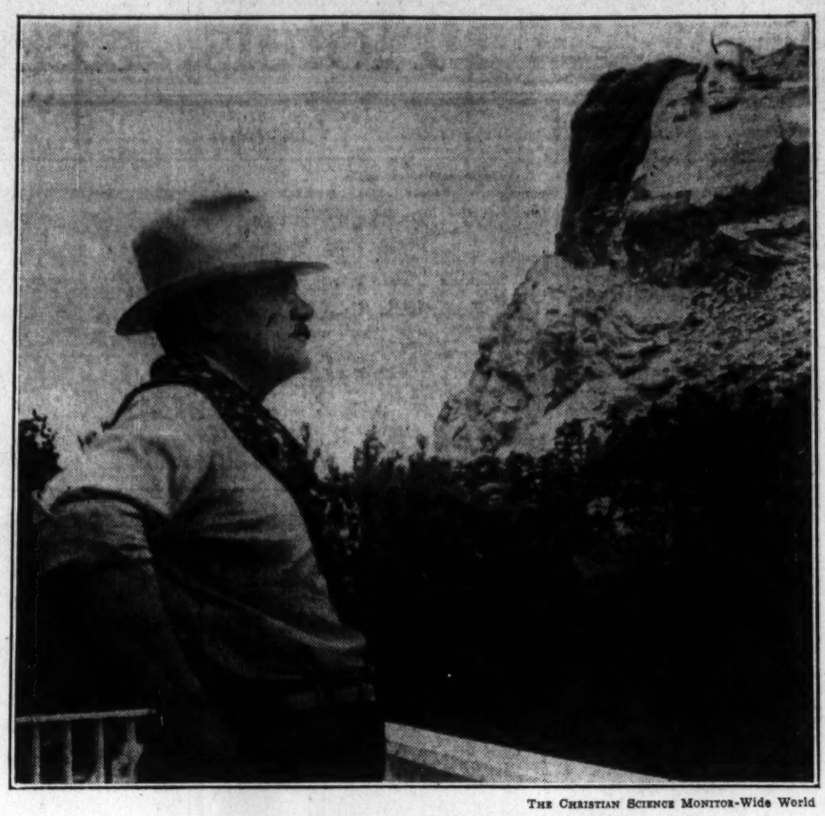
Muir Succeeds Hoover As White House Usher

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Mr. Raymond D. Muir, formerly of Boston, has been named chief usher at the White House to fill the post held more than 40 years by Mr. Irwin H. ("Ike") Hoover.

Mr. Muir has been assistant usher for the last four years. He came to Washington at the close of the World War and was employed for some time in the veterans' bureau. He has just finished putting himself through law school here. The new "major-domo" is tall and dark and holds himself erect as a result of his naval training.

And the Artist Went to the Mountain



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

It May Be a Problem for Future Ages to Ponder

Gutzon Borglum, the Sculptor, Looks Upon the Great Work That Is Expected to Outdo Even the Pyramids in Longevity

As long as the mountain shall stand will these faces of Washington, Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt look upon the world. These titanic visages are scaled to men of an actual height of 465 feet, the heads being 60 feet from crown to chin. They are being carved out of solid granite as the Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Sculptors are swung over the sheer cliff in special bos'ns chairs.

Crop Improvement Cheers New Hampshire Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Optimism is noticeable among the New Hampshire farmers, due to improvement in crops by reason of the rains in August and September, according to a statement by Mr. Andrew L. Felker, commissioner of agriculture for New Hampshire.

The State's apple crop is now forecast at 1,040,000 bushels as compared with a total of 950,000 bushels in the 1932 harvest. This indicates a seven and a half per cent gain to what would be the fall total when a survey was made in early August.

Scenic Horse Trails to Wind Through Woodlands of State

Vacations in the Saddle to Give 'New' Recreation to Many Who Seek Back Country's Beauty

A man, a horse and the back country's scenic trails.

Man's noblest friend is coming into his own. Long ago "gasoline buggies" forced him to abdicate his rights on speedy highways. Now forested lanes through Massachusetts' most beautiful back country are to be his domain.

This was revealed today by Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, in announcing a 400-mile Massachusetts-wide horse trail system.

The plan was launched last December when a committee met to consider ways to increase use of state parks and forests for public recreation. The result is a preliminary survey of 400 miles of horse trail. Actual clearing and marking will be started shortly.

From Provincetown to Williamstown the horse truly will reign as king over abandoned roads and woods trails. Through help from forest wardens, the committee has sought out soft-surfaced paths, roads abandoned when automobile speed became too much for them.

To Avoid Cities

These will be used as horse trails, carrying the riders through some of Massachusetts' most beautiful scenery, away from cities.

Cape Ann to Groton also will be "horse country," tied together by forested trails.

June 1, 1934, is the planned opening date. During the winter final routes will be decided by local committees, roads will be cleared and marked. By summer "boots and addles" will be the cry.

The trails will pass through all major state forests and parks, as well as other public land. No scenic beauty of note will be slighted. Mt. Greylock, Massachusetts highest mountain sentinel, will be mounted, as the trail leaves Williamstown—only 1½ hours out of Williamstown.

At the latter city, the Massachusetts trail will connect with Vermont's 750-mile horse trail system. Throughout the northern stretch from Williamstown to Groton, the Massachusetts route will come into contact with established trails in Vermont and New Hampshire.

At Groton the trail will branch, one way to Cape Ann, the other to Cape Cod. The main route heads for Cape Cod, passing through Fitchburg and various public reservations until it hits the backbone of the Cape. This it will follow to Provincetown.

First "Horse Hotel"

Massachusetts' first horse "hotel" will be established at Fitchburg. A building from the old Fair grounds will be used. It will contain a lobby where riders may rest and 16 box stalls for the mounts.

Massachusetts and federal forest officials already have approved the project and will establish routes through state property to conform with the main trail. The Civilian Conservation Corps will be used in state forest work. Other routes will be cleared by local committees.

Recreation is the association's main purpose but at the same time it is helping to throne "King Horse" once more. Commercial stables will be aided. Farmers will receive a flow of horsemen's money.

To Publish Guidebook

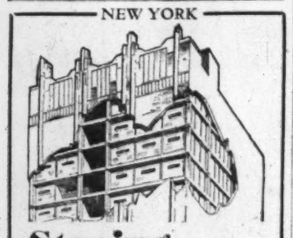
The association will publish a guidebook this winter. The trail route will be traced, approved stables indicated.

This 400-mile project is but a unit in a planned network. If this route is successful, others will branch out through the state.

Horsemen solidly are behind the project. Committees to carry through the work have been established in Williamstown, Greenfield, Athol, Fitchburg and Groton. Another will be set up on the Cape tomorrow night when Mr. Reynolds visits a meeting at Hyannis.

The Forest and Park Association points out that the trails will be a desirable public improvement and a means of attracting tourist trade. Vermont and New Hampshire already have reaped plentiful harvest from their trails. The trail expense will be borne mainly by private rather than public funds.

NEW YORK



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Why pay the price of a Packard?

PERHAPS *you* are debating this very question with yourself:

"Why pay the price of a Packard when I can get a good car for several hundred dollars less?"

Then read this story of Fred C. Dierking, a Chicago Packard Salesman, and the 65 Packards he sold in 1928.

The story of 65 Packards

Every one of those cars was sold on the basis of "pay a little more—keep the car much longer."

"Operating costs on a Packard," Mr. Dierking pointed out to those Chicagoans, "are no greater, and frequently smaller, than on a 'compromise car.' The heaviest expense of automobile ownership is the depreciation cost you pay when you trade in your car every two or three years. Pay Packard's slightly higher price and keep the car longer—*keep it at least five years*—and you will be money ahead in the end."

Thus spoke Mr. Dierking in 1928. How true were his words in the light of the intervening five years?

What a census disclosed

Here is a census of those same 65 cars made a few weeks ago: Two owners have moved away from Chicago. Three have died. Three have disposed of their cars and now own no automobiles at all. Six have traded in their Packards on other makes—a surprisingly small number in an era of shifting fortunes and positions. Eight have replaced their 1928 Packards with new Packards.

But here is the most amazing thing. *42 of the 65 owners, or two out of every three, are still driving their original 1928 Packards!*

If you were to carry such a census throughout the country, you would probably find a similar situation everywhere. You would find owner after owner who *knows*, through years of experience, that Packard is the wisest motor car investment he has ever made!

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You would expect the Packard of today to be finer than the Packard of 1928. And it is—infinitely finer. In fact, the new 1934 Packards are the finest cars ever to bear the Packard name—cars deliberately designed to give America a yardstick with which to measure *all* fine car values, American or European.

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Ask the Man Who Owns One

Daladier Succeeds in Silence

* * *

French Premier Avoids Rivals' Volubility; Gains Time to Watch Reich's Experiments

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The success of M. Edouard Daladier places him among the more memorable Prime Ministers of France. When Parliament resumes its sittings he will have to face extremely serious problems and it is possible that he will be defeated. But already he has stayed in office far longer than anyone ventured to forecast.

The situation at the beginning of the year was not unlike that of 1925, when financial difficulties caused the overthrow of Government after Government. France seemed to be entering on a similar experience. M. Herriot fell and M. Paul-Boncour was unable to keep a Ministry together. Nobody would have been surprised if M. Daladier had lasted only a few weeks.

Yet little by little he has increased his prestige, and today is the most respected leader of the Radical Party. The Socialists are not hostile, and even the Moderates are friendly.

His strength lies in a stubborn capacity of silence. He says very little and gives the impression of knowing precisely what he is about. This reserve is in contrast with the volubility of his political rivals, and it has caused a favorable impression at a time when everybody believes that there has been too much loose talk both in national and international affairs.

* * *

Although a Radical, he is a Conservative in the sense that he opposes experiments whether in politics or in finances. France is surrounded by countries in which parliamentarism is in abeyance, and although parliamentarism is attacked even in France, M. Daladier is applauded as a champion of democratic institutions in a Europe which appears to be going over to dictatorship.

At the same time, new financial theories have been adopted in many countries. France, which is essentially traditionalist, was afraid of being carried away by the current. It was even suspicious of the World Economic Conference in London, lest it should be induced to abandon the gold standard. The attitude taken up by M. Daladier, and chiefly expounded by M. George Bonnet, was considered firm.

Though it may well be that profound modifications are needed in the economic sphere, it is felt that until the fresh methods have been tested it is all to the good that somebody should preserve the old landmarks. If the new methods succeed, then France will doubtless adopt them. If they should fail, then at least one point of stability will remain.

France's foreign policy has, under the influence of M. Daladier, been stiffened without disturbing the British or the Americans. He has not been purely negative, but he has quietly gained time until the German régime could reveal its intentions. Thus he has seen some transformation of British thought, and Italy itself has turned to France. The former alliance with Russia has, at least to some extent, been renewed. Austria has been supported in its struggle against Hitlerism.

* * *

In the matter of disarmament France, while not denying the desirability of a general reduction, has subordinated such reduction to the strictest control and a period of probation. Whether control is possible appears open to dispute, and in the meantime France will maintain its defenses. M. Daladier has reassured the French, who had become nervous, by pointing to the iron ring of fortifications. Altogether, in his conduct of these discussions he has struck the French as being "safe."

Nor has the Premier bluntly refused to consider the problem of revision of treaties. He allowed the Four-Power Pact to be negotiated, but he took good care to remove its sting—at least so the French interpreted his action. Hereafter the pact may prove to be useful, but the door is left open for the complete withdrawal of facilities of revision.

Whatever may be the judgment abroad, the Premier, without the smallest self-advertisement, without even troubling to explain his real policy, has established a feeling of confidence. Although there have been more disturbing incidents in Europe during the past six months than there have been in as many years before, France has regarded them calmly.

* * *

Yet the budgetary problem is unsolved. At first M. Daladier was criticized because he did not insist on the immediate balancing of income and expenditure. Had he done so it is almost certain that he would have fallen, and that his successors would have fallen, and that nothing would have been done. As it is, he has reduced the deficit and has prepared the way for further reduction.

These tactics have justified themselves up to the present. But the moment is approaching when more drastic measures will have to be taken. Nobody can say whether M. Daladier will contrive to raise more taxes without producing a revolt of the taxpayers, and effect economies without provoking a strike of officials. What can be said, however, is that by his slow and cautious approach, by his preparation of public opinion, he is in a far better position to perform whatever is necessary than any other political chief who could now be named.

On all these grounds, therefore, it is certain that the Premiership of M. Daladier has been not only better than might have been expected, but has produced positive results. He was a party leader; he has become a statesman. And his reputation has been built up on unostentatious and persevering work, accompanied by resolute taciturnity.

Lead-Silver Mines Of Northern Idaho Double Shift Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—The great lead-silver mines of northern Idaho have increased the 50-cent shift bonus to $1 a shift, the increase to remain in effect as long as the New York selling price of lead continues at 4.5 cents a pound, according to word received at the office of the state inspector of mines.

The companies stated that in the event a downward adjustment in the domestic price of lead should be forced it might be necessary to return to the former scale. Today the price of foreign lead is falling, they added, and as the London price establishes the domestic price, the present quotation of 4.5 cents a pound is weak, and further decline in the London price may be reflected in a lower quotation in New York.

In the summer of 1931, because of the continued low price of metals, which made mining unprofitable, most of the companies found it necessary greatly to curtail production. Some were forced to close entirely, others reduced to a part-time basis. The largest companies, however, made every effort to continue as extensive operations as possible, although at a loss, in order that they might give work to their old employees, thus saving them from having to apply for relief.

During this time an average wage scale, considerably above the minimum now set by the President, was maintained, and this when metal prices had reached the lowest point in history, and when operations were being carried on at a loss. The increase in wages will affect 2384 workers, add $1100 to the daily pay roll and $20,000 to the monthly pay roll.

Pupils Ride Miles To Nevada Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev. — Churchill county, Nevada, which occupies more space than half of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has the largest system of transportation of school children in the State and one of the largest in the nation.

More than 500 pupils are transported daily to and from the grade and high school at Fallon, the county seat. More than 72,000 miles are covered by the fleet of motor buses during the school year. An auto mechanic, an assistant mechanic, 16 drivers and 16 conductors are employed, 34 in all.

The drivers and conductors are all high school students. The population of the county, an area of 5050 square miles, is only 5075, or practically but one person per square mile.

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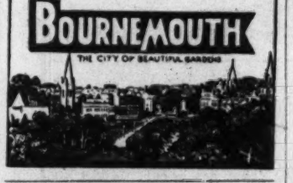

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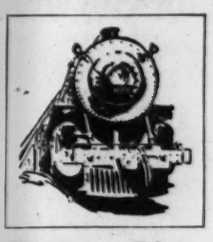

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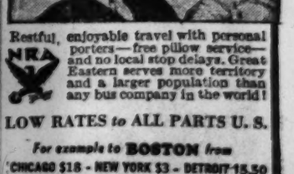

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Progress in Education

An Oxonian Views Harvard

Noting Similarities With Interesting Differences

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY times an Oxford undergraduate, pursuing his way up the High Street on the morning of a summer term to attend a lecture, has been startled to be stopped and asked, "Where is Oxford College?" Recognizing the transatlantic origins of his questioner, he has politely pointed out that no such institution as "Oxford College" exists, and offered his services as a guide to any of the twenty-one colleges which constitute Oxford University.

A distinguished English visitor to Harvard in the early months of the past year fell into an error of a similar nature. Lost among the maze of Georgian buildings between the Yard and the River Charles, he inquired of an undergraduate the way to "Lowell College." He was grateful to receive, in addition to guidance to his destination, correction, and an explanation of the difference between Harvard College and the colleges of Oxford, and of the function of the seven new "houses," conceived and successfully launched by President Lowell, in bridging a part of that difference.

It is the course of wisdom to recognize differences, to abandon the assumption that the institutions of another country must necessarily be similar to those of one's own. Only after we have done so can we penetrate to a knowledge of what is common and mutual, of the similarities of aim and spirit beneath the dissimilarities of form and structure.

The differences in form and organization between Harvard and Oxford Universities are many and striking. Most obvious of these are the much greater attention paid by Harvard to graduate and professional studies, and, in the undergraduate sphere, the centralization of Harvard, in a single college, as compared with the extreme decentralization of Oxford, in 21 separate societies. Harvard, with its magnificent Law, Medical and Business Schools, continues the education of its graduates to the point where they are fully equipped to enter upon their chosen career. Oxford, allowing its undergraduates to include law and medicine among their studies, sends them to complete their professional preparation at the Inns of Court and hospitals of London. Broad differences exist likewise with regard to the comparative weight placed by the two institutions on lecture-courses and tutoring as methods of instruction; the emphasis placed upon the "humane" as against the "scientific" studies; and the amenities of life and the kinds of freedom offered to the undergraduate.

Identity of Aim

What is common, in spite of these differences, is an identity of aim and outlook. This can best be expressed, perhaps, as a continuous pursuit of the ideal proclaimed by Benjamin Disraeli when he said, "A university should be a place of light, of liberty and of learning."

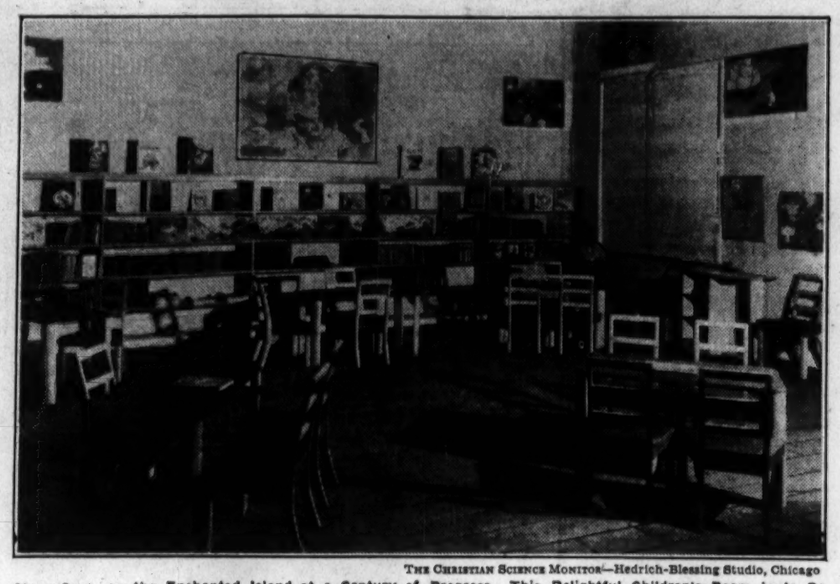
The history of Harvard, ever since the day in October, 1636, when the Massachusetts General Court, expressing the will of a poor colony barely landed on an unknown shore, voted £400 for the foundation of a college, has been one of constant devotion to that ideal. The principles of excellence as the standard of education, of sacrifice and of toleration were established at the outset. The colonists gave generously in kind as well as in cash, for the erection of dormitories in order that Harvard might follow the English conception of a university as a place of residence as well as of study. The catholicity of taste and freedom from prejudice which marked the education offered find interesting proof in the books available to the earliest undergraduates. In an age that was intensely (and often narrowly) theological, such "liberal" literature as the works of Bacon, Defoe, and even the "Comedies" of Terence, were included in the first college library; and the rationalist philosophy of Descartes could be read by Harvard students as early as 1660.

If buildings and books are taken as criteria, Harvard University in the second quarter of the twentieth century affords ample evidence of fulfillment of the ideals set forward by the small struggling college in the second quarter of the seventeenth century. No Oxford man, accustomed to an eternally beautiful (but sometimes restricted, and occasionally damp) medieval environment, can help but be impressed by the wealth of lecture halls, museums, specialized libraries and residential units which Harvard, ruthlessly tearing down to build anew when expansion demanded it, has erected to meet its needs. The natural center of this vast physical equipment, the university library, surpassed in size by only two other libraries in America, has long had a reputation for astonishing European scholars who find in it collections of their national literatures more complete than they were aware existed outside their own countries.

Yet what impressed the writer more than these outward criteria of greatness is the extent to which the principles of excellence and of toleration have, over the course of almost three centuries, taken root. The pursuit of excellence in learning demands intensive effort, and intensity is perhaps the most prominent single characteristic of the Harvard undergraduate. This is in large part due to the fact that—contrary to the idea held by many Englishmen—the great majority of Harvard students are people of restricted financial resources who are determined to get the utmost out of their four years of university training.

The principle of toleration permits the holding, and the expression, of views ranging from conviction of the absolute sanctity of American institutions to avowed sympathy with Soviet Russia. There is probably no more conservative group to be found anywhere in the United States than a certain section of Harvard undergraduates; at the same time one of the most popular courses given in the college is a survey of Russian political and economic fortunes. Attendance at innumerable meetings on international topics affords one the experience that whatever be the shade of opinion of the speaker—Internationalist or Isolationist, Fascist or Socialist—he is always assured of support from some section of his audience.

Oxford is popularly known as the "home of lost causes," and is supposed to have a special aptitude for clinging to beliefs and traditions that are outworn. How one-sided this conception is has been made sufficiently obvious by the recent "pacifist" vote of the Oxford Union, by which Oxford led many other English universities into declaring their resolve that England should not again go to war. Liberty of opinion and expression, the freedom of the undergraduate to reach his own conclusions and state them in his own way, is the one possession upon which Oxford prides itself more than any other. It is this possession which forms the ultimate link between Oxford and Harvard and the other great universities which share it.



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Story Cove a Fine Harbor

Children's International Library to Be Permanent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THE Story Cove, which is a library for children set down in the midst of the Enchanted Island at the world's fair in Chicago, has so proved its worth that there is a plan afoot to continue it as a permanent library of international relations for children. Under the new arrangement it will adjoin the present Library of International Relations for grown-ups in the John Crear Library building in Chicago. Both are sponsored by the League of Nations Association.

"Where can I find books which will help children to become internationally minded?" is a question asked over and over again by parents, teachers, Sunday School teachers and workers with children who have dropped into the colorful library at the fair, according to Miss Eloise G. Requa, librarian.

Near the little tables and chairs, and the vivid scenic posters of many lands, are shelves with some 550 books about children in many countries, some of which are in the language of that nation. Here, children, after running themselves ragged over the Enchanted Island, climbing the Magic Mountain, and riding on the trains and autos, can come in and leisurely enjoy reading books of children in other parts of the world.

An Italian lad comes in frequently, sometimes reading a book in Italian, and sometimes an American story of adventure in English. A very small colored boy speaks English but always reads Polish books. A little girl about eight years old, with her lunch in a tiny flowered hat box which she put behind her on the chair, sat very quietly with her elbows on the table from 3 o'clock one afternoon until the library closed at 8, reading steadily and never taking off her hat or her fresh white gloves.

"In our story hours," said Miss Requa, "we have told old legends and tales of today, we have celebrated national holidays of other countries, we have asked children to come in their national dress, we have hung their flag next to ours. All of this has brought appreciation of the reality of a country which has been only a name, or of a language which has been only a grammar lesson."

Japanese women were enthusiastic over books about Japanese children. Swedish parents were delighted to read old favorites of their childhood in their own language, and a Scotch woman offered titles of books about Scotland which she did not find on the shelves. One well-educated foreign woman who knew little about English literature asked if "Alice in Wonderland" could be recommended to her little girl.

All of this interest and demand for children's books about children of other countries indicates a trend toward schooling boys and girls to be internationally minded, Miss Requa remarked. To help others interested in the same type of project a list of the books placed in Story Cove is printed which serves as a good start toward a library of international relations for children, she said. A request sent to Miss Requa at the Library of International Relations, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago, will bring a copy of the pamphlet. It might be well to enclose return postage.

M. R. Z.

Emphasis on Social Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

THE announcement that emphasis would be shifted from academics to character training in public education here was made recently by Superintendent of Schools A. R. Clifton. An entirely new curriculum providing for the change has been prepared for the upper elementary grades, he said.

Twenty-five thousand children in the seventh and eighth grades will be affected by the modernization in teaching methods, Mr. Clifton explained. This work has been under way through conferences of 150 classroom teachers during the past two years, and similar revision of curricula is being made for lower grades.

The new plan is to subject the student to such training as will benefit him in social relations. To that end slightly more than one-fourth of his time will be spent in studying the problems of society through the so-called social studies, such as history and geography.

But to get along properly in the world, a man must be useful, and thus he needs requisite tools. The new curriculum provides for this by laying emphasis upon arithmetic, language, and spelling, which altogether will occupy somewhat less than one-third of his school day.

Manuel training in home making, arts and crafts demands one-eighth of the school day, and the same amount of time is given to music. Music comes next in order of attention, and physical education, coming at the end of the list, demands one-sixteenth of the average day.

Better concepts of modern education demand a change to subject matter that introduces the student to concrete rather than abstract problems, Mr. Clifton explained. This is shown in arithmetic, where the students will study mathematics as applied to insurance, banking, and computation; and in the study of English, wherein a greater effort is being made to teach correct speaking and writing.

While the number of things to be taught has been reduced, the school administration is insistent that the remaining subject matter be well absorbed. Naturally, a greater responsibility is thus placed upon the teachers, who are being encouraged to increase their professional knowledge and broaden abilities through individual study.

The administrators recognize the difficulties of character training that must be met in the public schools, especially because of the limited time that students are under its control, admitted Mrs. Lorraine M. Scherer, director of curriculum. It is felt nevertheless that much ground can be covered by insisting upon proper habits of study, careful preparation of work and instruction in matters of conduct.

"It is evident that the distressing problems of the past few years have not been due to a lack of skill, but from the failure of character," Mrs. Scherer said. "Without the development of strong, normal character, education may be a disadvantage, both to the individual and to his society. Therefore, we are going to pay more attention to the development of character. We believe that this can be done by teaching students how to face today's problem.

"Pupils learning to meet the demands of today effectively, learn to meet the demands of each succeeding day by continually adjusting to new problems and more difficult problems, and learning more things as life demands more."

Curtailment in budgets for education probably will make the 1933-34 school year for some districts one of the shortest on record, it is reported. Many schools are expected to hold sessions only for the 8½ months required by law.

The School Library

"The small high school is a particularly difficult situation in which to develop satisfactory library service. The use of the high school library by the public, the use of the high-school library by elementary school pupils, the development of county library systems, and the consolidation of school districts are methods which have been reported as successful in increasing the size of the group which the library in the small high school serves," according to a report from the Office of Education, Washington.

Among 10 outstanding recommendations which conclude the report are the following: (1) A need for both extensive and intensive study of library standards which have been set up by states and other school accrediting bodies; (2) extensive study to determine the effect of newer methods of classroom teaching on the use of the secondary school library; (3) a series of studies to appraise the methods of encouraging recreational reading; (4) a study of the effect which regularly scheduled free reading has on the pupils' recreational reading relation of the library to the study habits; (5) continued study of the hall; (6) an investigation of cooperation between school and public libraries; (7) further inquiry into methods of selecting books for the high school library; (8) investigation of the entire problem of instruction in the use of books and of libraries; (9) careful investigation of training secondary school librarians; (10) and continued study of outstanding practices, devices, and procedures successfully used in outstanding secondary school libraries.

Higher Type of Student

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

The college student of today may not have the raccoon coat and the "plus-sixes" of his prototype of 1929, but he has many qualifications that are more important to success as a student, according to Mr. Millard E. Gladfelter, registrar of Temple University, here.

Some of these characteristics are defined by Mr. Gladfelter as poise and self-confidence, with a strong admixture of a greater appreciation of education itself. These higher types of boy and girl exhibit more intelligence than their forerunners, as well, according to the registrar, and brings to their college experience a far richer background.

In addition, Mr. Gladfelter says that a survey of the enrollment for the year just opening shows a decided financial improvement in the students' standing, and that this is due, he feels, in part, to the general improvement in the economic situation of the country.

Foreign Student and New Deal

Opportunities to Earn Way Again Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AS COLLEGE doors are about to open, thousands of students from distant lands are wondering what the New Deal, in its plans for international coöperation, has to offer them in welcome and friendship. For they still recall what happened last September when an order was sent to the colleges that foreign students no longer could work for board, room or wages.

The September ruling was intended to help the distressed, this time the college distressed. It disrupted college plans and college authorities who had been for years silently weaving a delicate thread of internationalism. Liberals everywhere were shocked at this effort to close the door to culture. Vigorous protests made the administration relent to the extent that foreign students, landing before August, could exchange service for room, board or tuition as long as no money was received.

But much damage had already been done. The foreign student was an object of suspicion. The bearer of international good will, he naturally reacted against this distrust from the very outset of his preparation to come here. In one instance, at least, the door of international student exchange was, for a moment, closed. Soon after the ruling, the State Department of Hungary notified the Institute of International Education not to announce the 1933-34 exchange scholarship list because of the impossibility of finding Hungarian students able to put up $500 if they should be asked to furnish bond on entering the United States.

The New Deal, whose labor policies are directed by Miss Frances Perkins, is destined to be more sympathetic to strangers from afar. It realizes that on these student ambassadors the future of international coöperation rests, and that it is good American policy to encourage rather than discourage their studentship here. Members of Mr. Roosevelt's official family are college men. They know these cultural missionaries. Having seen and appreciated their work on the college campus and vicinities, they naturally advocate their presence as a most effective means in leveling down American provincialism and the creation of an international mind.

Last September's order, prohibiting foreign students from working, read in part:

> An alien seeking to enter the United States as a student must be able to show that adequate financial provision has been made, or is satisfactorily assured, which will enable him to maintain an uninterrupted student status, because the privilege of employment, even part time, will not be extended to an alien already, or hereafter, admitted to the United States as a Section 4 (e) student.

Ten months later when the New Deal went into effect, the order was changed and foreign students were permitted to earn part or all of their necessary expenses as long as they maintained student status. The order re bona-fide students from abroad read in part:

> A student who has some means but not sufficient income to cover expenses will be permitted to accept sufficient employment to meet necessary expenses. In no case will a student be permitted to accept employment of a nature to interfere with his full course of studies.

This new attitude of the American Government, if continued, will make easier the task of promoting international friendship and coöperation through courtesy to foreign students and professors. It can be immeasurably enhanced if it is realized that the problem of the foreign students is not a labor problem, but a fundamental question of international relations and international culture. To this end, educators have been urging the transfer of supervision of foreign students and teachers from the Department of Labor to the Office of Education in the Department of Interior. The foreign student has nothing to do with labor and jobs. He has everything to do with education and culture.

During the last three years, the number of foreign students in the United States has declined rapidly. In 1930, there were 10,487 bona fide students from abroad. It was a peak year. Last year, they numbered only 8220. Three years ago, China sent 1336 Chinese students to drink at America's intellectual founts. Last year, the Chinese student population fell to 954.

Already bids have been made to redirect the stream of foreign students to other lands. Significant is that of the educational experts of the League of Nations who surveyed China and concluded that more Chinese students should be sent in future to Europe rather than to America. Foreign students enjoy studentship in American universities. In this there is a rich tradition. If the new deal holds true to its internationalism, it will do nothing to unruffle this tradition and the exchange of culture between nations and races.

A. A. Y.

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Chicago

CARPENTERS who set to work to build a week-end house for Miss G. May Watkins, a Chicago school art supervisor, will not need any saws or cutting instruments. All the material to be used in the two-story house, with its pool and terraces and garage, is being put together in lengths and sizes just as they come from the factory or lumberyard, the architects say. That is how they are able to build the house and landscape it for $4000.

The designers are Mr. A. Erwin Nicolai and Mr. R. Vale Faro, of Chicago, two young architects who designed the exhibit building of Time, Inc., for the Century of Progress. They took a keen interest in the house for Miss Watkins because the problem involved in it, they thought, was a basic one. How can a person of ordinary means and good taste build himself a house to suit his peculiar needs at low cost? Standardization in design is no answer, they think, for such a person wants a house to fit his mode of living and his particular bit of land. His house should be made to his measure, yet it must not be so highly individual that its cost mounts.

Mr. Nicolai and Mr. Faro explained in an interview how they worked out a solution in the house for Miss Watkins. They estimate the cost will be only 11 cents a cubic foot. The house alone would cost her $2900, but with the additional features of pool and landscaping it comes to $4000. This, the architects say, is the price she pays on contract, the architects doing the building and acting as contractors for the owner.

The chief economy is brought about by reducing labor to a minimum. Materials, the architects declared, are not the big expense in building a small house; it is cutting them up that costs. So they make a rigid solution to use only standard sizes of building material, whether concrete blocks, lumber or wall board, and to juggle them until they fit their purpose. It sounds like a severe limitation on artistic fancy, to have to plan the location of windows and doors on the basis of a unit of plaster board, four by ten feet; to have to make the room of the exact dimensions to fit lumber in standard length. But they assert it is just the contrary; limitations of this kind are stimulating. By confining himself to unit sizes, the architect is working much as the poet does who has to get effects within the bounds of a strict metrical form.

Unusual Requirements

Miss Watkins' requirements were a bit unusual, offering a test of the architects' theory that standard units can be handled to express individuality. This client wanted an inexpensive country house to which she could go on Friday afternoons, after school duties were over, to spend the week-end. She wanted a place that would also be comfortable for vacations in the hot summers of this region.

The architects' answer was a two-story house of concrete blocks, wood and plaster board, built in a manner to give her complete privacy, good views, plenty of air and an additional apartment in a lower level for a couple who could live there the year round, looking after her furnace or watering her flowers between the intervals of her week-end visit.

The planners did not confine their work to their office. First they studied the entire problem of their client. They saw that if she was going to spend part of her time in the country she would have to find an easy way of getting there. So the first thing they did was to help her pick out a used automobile. They found her a bargain, and then told her to cruise about the country and find the kind of ground she wanted to build on. It took her most of the fall and winter to come to a decision—for who wants to spoil the fun of exploring by a too quick purchase—but now she has her five acres, a plot of land not far from the picturesque Indiana Dunes, about an hour's drive from the edge of the city. And the architects are building—or assembling, as they say—the house.

The house is in two units, the lower floor a complete suite for the tenants; the upper, with its terraces and studio, a home to fit the needs of Miss Watkins. Sliding partitions make for airiness in the summer. Terraces make outdoor living possible. The pool can be reached from the terrace.

How It Is Done

Now for a few technical details, explaining how it all is to be done for $4000. The house is to be built without any rafters or joists. All the vertical walls are supported on piers. The flooring carries its own load. A five-foot span being in the architect's opinion the most economical unit, a two-inch flooring in this length will be laid without a filler and will carry a maximum required load.

Chimney flue tile, just as it comes, furnishes the exterior decorative unit. The architects came upon the idea when they were looking over concrete blocks in a contractors' yard. The round opening which makes the flue when the blocks are laid one upon the other would provide an ornamental effect if the blocks were placed side to side, they thought. They tried it and decided that it looked "Gothic." Since these blocks come in standard sizes and shapes, the cost is comparatively small.

Concrete blocks are used also in making the pool, with waterproofing inside. No molds are needed, thus striking out another item of cost.

These architects make no claim for originality in working with standard units. The Japanese began it about 2000 years ago and still use the idea in their mat houses, they said. Yet the general practice for American builders has been to make the designs first and then to cut the materials to fit them. Only recently has the demand for low-cost small homes set people thinking about standard units.

Mr. Nicolai and Mr. Faro think it will be unfortunate, however, if the demand for pre-fabricated materials leads to standardization of design. Houses are not like automobiles, owr, peculiar needs. But that is just what makes designing moderate priced homes challenging. They believe that there is a big, undeveloped, stimulating field here for good architects. It is much more satisfying, they say, to design houses for sincere middle class people who use their houses to work and play in, than to bring forth show places. But how to make it pay? Can it be worth while for an architect of reputation to give his talents to planning individual houses to cost only $1400? The architects for Miss Watkins' house answer yes, if you take the contract for construction as well as planning the house, and if you do enough of them. When one house is planned you have done the basic work for all this type. The variations to suit the individual can be worked out without a great deal of additional labor. Mr. Nicolai and Mr. Faro have already put up one house using the same basic units as those in the design for Miss Watkins, and they found this preliminary work saved them much effort when it came to designing the second house of the same type. D. D. K.

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Made From Old Tavern

Historic Place on Piedmont Stage Route Rescued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fairfax, Va.

WE KNEW what we wanted. The ground plan of our house was drawn when we came back to the United States after several years' residence in Europe. Shortly after our arrival we found a hilltop with a view, three oaks, a gum and a locust tree. The rest of our good fortune almost literally fell into our laps.

At the cross-roads in Fairfax, Va., opposite the County Court House where may be seen the wills of George and Martha Washington, stood the Tavern, a red brick hostelry, built by one Reason Wilcoxson over 100 years ago, in a time of brick trade. In 1812 the Northwestern Turnpike had just been chartered to run from the port of Alexandria west over the mountains to Columbus and Cincinnati and the route was already famous as one of the old "rolling roads" over which hogsheads of tobacco, with a peg driven to form an axle in each end, were rolled like huge cartwheels down to the waiting ships. Business was thriving. The Daily National Intelligencer of Washington carried in its issue of July 12, 1831, an announcement of the stage lines run by the celebrated "Extra-Billy" Smith, who later became Governor of Virginia. It was, in part, as follows:

Piedmont Stage Route

Leaves Washington at noon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, passes through the counties of Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, Culpepper, Madison, Orange, Albemarle, Nelson, Amherst to Lynchburg — thence through Campbell and Pennsylvania to Danville, and thence to Salem, Nortn Carolina — at which place it intersects the line to Columbia, Augusta, Milledgeville etc.

Time to Danville, a distance of 268 miles, three and a half days. Fare, $18.

Now in those days, whether the traveler started south from Washington or west from Alexandria he was sure to stop in Fairfax for his noon meal the first day out, and by consequence there were three successful taverns in the town. But in modern times 16 miles is hardly considered a half-day's run, and the Tavern had long ceased to be a paying concern when, just before our arrival, the site was sold out from under it to a bank. We heard that the building was destined for a Washington wrecker. We promptly thrust ourselves in the way of destiny, hired a gang of laborers and two trucks, took it down and moved it two miles to the hilltop where it became our home.

Hand-Fired Bricks

In the process of converting it we rather improved on the slaughter-house magnate who claimed to use everything about the pig except the squeal, for the old Tavern bell which used to call the courthouse folk to dinner is one of our proudest possessions. Our primary interest was in the bricks. Even after the wastage of wrecking there were 100,000 whole ones, which when we pro-rated the costs were ours for just a quarter of the price of new ones from Washington. And they had the sentimental value of having been hand-fired a hundred years ago on a plantation which we can see from our front porch.

But the bricks were only the beginning. The Tavern contained 11 pine mantels of simple but excellent design, of which the two most interesting now adorn our living-room and bedroom; the rest are carefully stored, to be sold when the building industry gets over its current depression. The four coats of paint that covered them told the history of nineteenth century taste: the first was white; the second, turkey red; the third, Victorian black; the last, neo-classic white again. From the windows we had enough old glass, swimmy and iridescent, to provide panes for one side of the house.

The entrance porch is supported by Tavern pillars. The Tavern framing was all oak, held together by hand-made nails and wooden pegs. The center beam was 43 feet of 6x8 hand-hewn oak. We sawed this in half and then split one-half, thus making three long beams for the library ceiling; the cross-beams connecting them came from the joist of the Tavern's second story. (And we turned them the right brown to go with a refectory table we had brought from England by wiping them off with used oil from the Ford.) The main stairway in the Tavern had pine rails and delicate brackets on the side of the treads, and double heads of an unusual type on the corner posts. This was perhaps our central interior acquisition. We used about a dozen Tavern doors, not to mention such prosaic modern things as radiators and bathtubs.

Garage and Service Wing

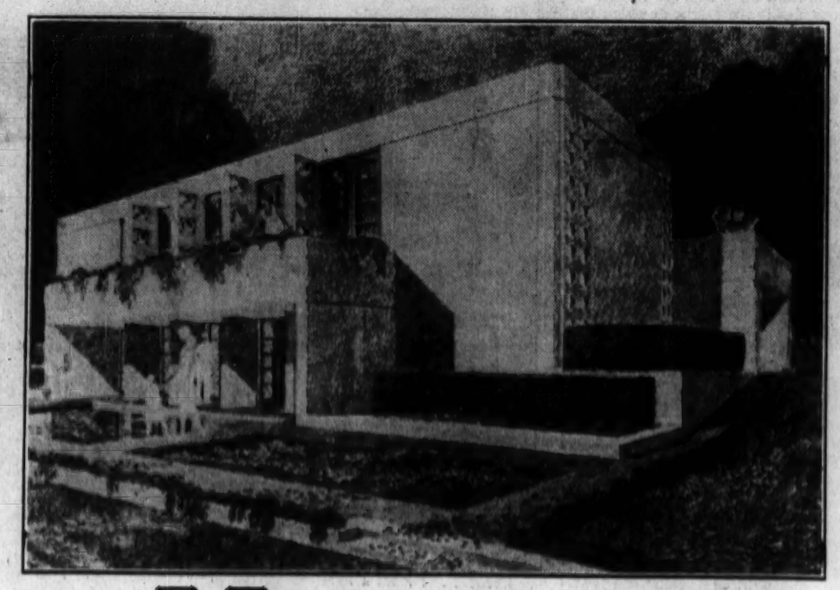
On the plan as we rebuilt it, the two little outhouses are respectively the garage and the service wing. The arcade leading from the garage serves as a plant room, that from the kitchen as a butler's pantry. In the main building the dining room and living-room are on one side of the central hall which runs straight through from the entrance to the garden door; on the other side are the library, our two studies and a file room, where ten years' accumulation of clippings and magazines have at last come to orderly rest, and where adjustable shelves permit the tall books to stand upright for the first time in their lives.

The studies are strictly business affairs, just large enough for a desk (one of them is the roll-top cashier's desk from the Tavern), a chair and a file-case; the walls are cheaply and restfully finished in pine laminated wood, stained brown to match the mottled linoleum floor covering. Upstairs are four bedrooms, two dressing rooms, three baths, and a central hallway. The last is for our prints. Both of us, when students at Oxford, were tempted by prints beyond reason; we returned with many more than we could frame and use in ordinary rooms. So we inclosed sections of thick neutral colored celotex in panels along the walls of the hall, and now we can thumb-tack alternating exhibits of our treasures without either buying picture wire or leaving holes.

Outside there are four huge old boxwoods, ours by a purchase for which we are thankful—and a hedge of young ones, a mutual Christmas present, to form a background to our incipient perennial border. We painted the house colonial yellow, partly for the color and partly as a precaution to protect the soft old brick. We planted mountain laurel and lilacs to bloom against it. In the hollow where an old barn used to be there is a rose garden, outlined by walls made from the stone that came out of our foundation; paths of flat stones lead to its center in a millstone that came a hundred years ago as ballast in a ship from France. And as a fitting touch of completion, the roses there came from the back yard of the Tavern.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pickens Hill as It Looks Today Is Seen in the Sketch Above. Below Is a Sketch of the Historic Old Tavern, Fairfax, Va., Reproduced From a Newspaper Clipping That Was Framed and Used to Hang in the Tavern Hall.



•First Floor Plan• •Second Floor Plan•

Courtesy of the Architects to The Christian Science Monitor

Week-End House Designed for Miss G. May Watkins. Mr. A. Erwin Nicolai and Mr. R. Vale Faro, Architects.

Keeping Cut Flowers Fresh

Do You Know and Practice These Five Points?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EARLY morning is the best time to cut flowers, while the dew is still on them and they are bright and fresh. The earlier they are cut the less chance the sun has of absorbing their moisture. The stems should never be broken, for this damages them and allows the sap to escape. They should be cut with a sharp knife rather than shears. Be careful not to crush or bruise the stems because it is through the stems that the water is conducted to the flowers. It is all right to cut woody stems with shears, but scissors should never be used.

After cutting, the flowers should be immediately placed in a deep container with the water reaching almost to the blossoms. The best method is to take a bucket of water with you to the garden and place the flowers in it as they are cut. They should then be put in a cool place for several hours so as to soak up as much water as possible. It is very important that the flowers have an abundance of water just as soon as they are cut.

When to Cut

During the growth of every flower there is a right and wrong time in which to cut it. Some flowers, such as the iris, rose, poppy, peony and tulip should be cut before the buds open. It is best to cut gladiolus when they are just beginning to open; and dahlias, when they have completely opened. With a little practice you will be able to decide the proper stage for cutting all your flowers.

Flowers keep better in a room where there is no sunlight as this reduces evaporation. They should be removed to a cool, damp place at night. An ideal place for them is a celler in which the temperature is about 45 degrees F. An even lower temperature will make the flowers last much longer.

Large necked containers should be used in order to permit the entrance of an abundance of fresh air. Therefore, it is unwise to use narrow-necked vases. The use of shallow bowls should also be avoided because they do not hold enough water. When placed in a draft or breeze, flowers wilt and go to pieces quickly.

Do not neglect to change the water in the vases or bowls every day and clean them thoroughly at least once a week so as to remove the scum from the decaying stems and leaves. An inch or more of the stems should be cut off daily with a sharp knife in order to remove the decaying ends. Make a slanting cut to prevent the stems from resting squarely on the bottom so that the tube through which the water passes to the flowers will remain open. The stems should be cut under water so that they will fill with water instead of air. If the stems of woody plants are slit and the bark peeled back to a distance of an inch or so, they will keep much longer. Unless the submerged foliage is removed to prevent its decomposition, the water will become foul.

Reviving Wilted Flowers

There are several excellent methods of reviving wilted flowers. They may be revived by cutting off the stems, plunging them in cold water, storing in a cool place for several hours. The best method I have found, however, is the hot water treatment. Place the stems in hot water for 15 or 20 minutes, then plunge them in cold water. This should be done in a cool, dark place. This prevents the escape of sap by sealing the stems, but permits absorption of the water through the outer surface of the stems. Several hours are required for the flowers to revive. Another method which has been used with success is searing the ends of the stems with a flame.

The hot water treatment is especially recommended for such flowers as dahlias, heliotrope, calendulas, chrysanthemums and zinnias. Care must be taken to see that no steam touches the flowers or they will turn brown. Thick petaled flowers such as tulip, lily, narcissus, are greatly benefited by being entirely covered with cold water, but thin petaled flowers should not be immersed to revive them.

Plenty of Water

Many experiments have been conducted with flowers to try to find some means to make them last longer by the aid of chemicals. Some have proved successful; others have failed. But there is only one thing that can be depended upon to add life and freshness to cut flowers—water. Plenty of it. It is essential that the flowers have great quantities of water as soon as they are cut, and that the water be changed regularly in the containers.

It has been found that when charcoal or camphor is added to the water in small quantities it will help keep the container clean and sweet and prevent it from fouling so easily. Some florists pour a few drops of gelatin into the heart of a poppy to increase its life for several days. It is possible to keep water lilies from closing by putting a few drops of paraffin into the heart of the flower. The paraffin must be just hot enough to flow or it will damage the flower.

It is very easy to add several days to the life of any cut flower if you give it just a little extra attention. There are only five points to bear in mind while caring for your flowers: Use a sharp knife, place flowers in water as soon as cut, keep in cool place at night, change water in containers daily and keep the containers clean. If those few suggestions are followed, the flowers will add grace and beauty to your home much longer.

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Hobbies and Hints

An English Cottage Porch

Rodborough, Stroud, Eng.

Dear Friends:

First of all, I must explain that the word porch in England has rather a different meaning from the same word in America. It is a small closed entrance or vestibule to a house, sometimes partly of glass. It could never be described as a veranda or loggia, those delightful open places to sit in, called porches on the other side of the Atlantic.

My "porch" therefore is a small square entrance to the cottage with glass sides and front and an old stone tiled roof. On each side is a narrow oak shelf, just wide enough for a row of flower pots. One year it was geraniums, another begonias, and then one winter I became possessed of a primula malcoides, just one pot. It flowered until June, and then I sowed some of its minute seeds, in a pot in the porch. Perhaps I should never have thought I could raise these fairy flowers, but the milkman who sometimes gives a word of advice, said: "Sow 'em. They'll grow as easy as easy." So I sowed 'em, and before long the tiniest seedlings imaginable showed above the brown earth. Truly they appeared to grow "as easy as easy" and soon each seedling demanded a pot to itself. Soon after Christmas they began to flower, and by February the porch was a delight, a filmy, scented, heliotrope veil. "So full of life!" said the baker's daughter when she brought my bread.

After this the urge to experiment seized me; the geraniums had been very nice, just the thing for a cottage porch, people said; but the appreciation of geraniums has declined, together with carpet flower beds and plush covered chairs. Was there a slight condescension in this praise of geraniums? In any case some dainty flowers should replace the primulas this summer. So clarkia was sown in pots and in due course its charming flowers in pinks and purples, waved on long thin stalks, as the breeze came in at the open door. A place has been kept for next winter's primulas, which are well started on their journey.

There is one summer occupier of the porch which must be mentioned and that is the cactus (in winter it retires to the landing window over the radiator.) It is rather forbidding and spiney; but when it flowers in June and also in December, it becomes an object of admiration and surprise. Its large red flowers consist of many frills, for all the world like a ballet dancer's skirts, surrounding long silk white pistil and stamens. (Miss) W. N. N.

Landscaping Experience

Pittsburgh, Penna.

Dear Friends:

We would like to contribute our landscaping experience for this interesting "Hobbies and Hints" column.

Our situation presented three major problems: soil of heavy clay and shale, all-day exposure to sun and banks that would wash away with any heavy rainfall. We were fortunate, however, in securing splendid results with a minimum outlay for material, using practically all our own labor.

Stones were secured from a near-by ravine to brace the banks, the driveway and for the rock garden. Sifted coal ash, peat moss, decayed leaves, grass, etc., soon made the heavy clay porous and inviting for its new occupants.

Two of the rapid-growing variety of weeping willow trees were planted for a screen against the sun, and for the large lower bank barberry bushes were ideal in the clay and shale. In the upper bank crimson rambler roses made a good contrast with the neighboring rock plants of snow-in-summer, creeping phlox pinks, sedums and thyme.

In the perennial border we used pyrethrum, coreopsis, sweet William gaillardia, bearded iris, phlox and delphinium and for annuals, zinnia, petunia, snapdragon and marigold, not forgetting the flowering tobacco with its nocturnal fragrance. Vines of honeysuckle and wistaria cover one of the rustic arbors erected, and climbing roses, Silver Moon, Dr. Van Fleet and Paul Scarlet the other.

The foundation planting consists of the shrubs spirea Van Houttei spirea Anthony Waterer, weigela syringa and rose of China.

The hybrid tea bed which was dug to a depth of 1½ feet has produced many beautiful roses and our favorite in each class follows. Red—Etoile de Hollande; pink—radiance; yellow—Ville de Paris; and white—Madame Jules Bouche. All of these seem to be the most healthy and vigorous.

In the back yard we were content to plant a few fruit trees as children must have some world to trample on. (Mr.) C. L. W.

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The Home Forum

A Pioneer Among Boats

THERE is a corner in the Science Museum in London where dwell together, in delightful harmony, models of the fairest ships that ever rode the waves. Here in their polished cases they rest on sea-green glass, displaying the perfection of their proportions, their grace of line, their sweep of sail. Each case is labeled with a full description of the vessel it contains; and, being placed slightly below the eye-level, gives the visitor a view from above of the entire length of deck.

There were many people moving around the cases the other day. They peeped at the "Cutty Sark" in all her regal beauty; they marveled at the workmanship of the earliest models; they stood enraptured before the modern giants with their hidden power of locomotion.

Alone on a seat, with his back to the wall, sat an elderly gentleman. He was looking into the air above the exhibits when I entered the Section, and he was still looking into the air as I prepared to leave it. Something in his rapt attention caused my eyes to follow the direction of his gaze; and there I saw, slung high above our heads, and with no glass case to shield it, a strange, long object, an actual boat, the only boat in the collection that was not a model of something else.

It appeared to be very old. The woodwork of the hull, which was the only part to be seen from below, was worn and cracked; one crack, through which the light showed plainly, being several feet in length. Around the top, in which were placed the wooden rowlocks, was a suggestion of much-weathered green paint. I sat down on the seat beside the elderly gentleman and speculated as to the nature of so odd a thing, and how a battered rowing boat had made an entry into the Museum at all.

"Over forty-five feet in length, and weighed, with the oars, nine hundred seventy-two pounds," observed my companion, waving his stick in the air, "and we won. In 1929, the Oxford boat was sixty-two feet six inches, and weighed three hundred fifty pounds—and we didn't win."

A light began to dawn.

"Do you mean that it—" I began.

"Yes, Madam, it is," said my companion, "the original eight-oared 'racing cutter' to be exact, in which the Oxford crew defeated Cambridge in the first University Boat Race one hundred and four years ago. Actually its age is one hundred and five, because it was built for Balliol College in 1828 and was rowed in five races before it was lent to the club for the first great struggle." He stopped for a full minute, while his eyes wandered up and down the length of the fine old craft. "Strange what a fascination that boat has for me!" he said. "A pioneer, you know—a great pioneer."

I waited patiently for him to go on. I wanted to hear more.

"Twenty thousand people witnessed that race. Practically the whole of Oxford's undergraduates poured out along the dusty highroad that stretches to Henley. Cambridge was handicapped by the distance—no railways then in those parts, you see; but they came all the same, and from London, too, by coach, by tandem, on horseback and on foot. Oxford was only a little out-of-the-way town, miles from anywhere, but they came. No one had taken up rowing as a pastime until then—wars had kept men busy until we manacled Napoleon! Then, when things had settled down, we turned our thoughts to happier exercise and discovered a good river with boats for hire and an excellent supper to be had for the rowing at Sandford, a few miles downstream. We raced against one another for the price of that supper—and so the competitive idea began.

"Those were the days of Charles Wordsworth—nephew of the poet, you remember. He came up to Christ Church from Harrow and pulled stroke in an amateur six-oar in the evenings. It was he who first suggested the possibility of getting up an inter-university rowing competition. The date was fixed for June 10, and the place, the Thames at Henley. Stephen Davies, the Oxford boat builder, put up the challenge on his barge; and, after it had been accepted, the practices were started, with just the same earnest enthusiasm and serious purpose as they are this day. Have you ever read Wordsworth's letter to Charles Merivale of Cambridge, written eight days before the race, in which he described the Oxford Eight? I can tell you their names now. Staniforth, who was said to be four feet across the shoulders and as many through the chest; Moore, the six-foot-one-giant; Garnier, a splendid oar; Toogood, who Wordsworth said was too good for Cambridge but just the man for the Oxford boat; Wordsworth himself, who, as he put it, had 'neither words nor worth, action nor utterance,' but only rowed right on; Croft, Arbuthnot, and the famous Carter of St. John's. That was the Eight which, turning out in black straw hats, dark blue striped jerseys, and canvas trousers, rowed yon old boat to victory that June evening over a hundred years ago!"

"And, after the race—?" I began.

* * *

"Why, yes, madam," my companion broke in, "I was just coming to that. After the race she was used again on five nights in the Eights of 1830, was then discarded as too heavy and unfit for a racing boat, and was pushed away into a shed and left to rot—left to rot, mind you! And there she lay for many years until the Menzies brothers, who rowed in the race of '48, came across her; and, buying her for a discarded hulk, took her up to their home in Scotland. The tale goes that, with the assistance of six gillies, they attempted to navigate Loch Rannoch in her; but that a storm rose, and she sprang a leak, and the wonder is that she did not end her days in that north country water. So once more she was cast aside and hung, bottom upward, from the roof of an old stone boathouse at Craiganour until Mr. Pitman came across her in 1900. He made a note of her; and, when she was included in a sale at Castle Menzies, bid for her and sent her back as a present to the Oxford University Boat Club. And here she is, on loan for a few years in London, so that all the world may take a look at her."

He rose as he spoke and, lifting his hat from his head, held it in his hand until he had passed the old boat and was slowly descending the wide flight of stairs that led to the street.

For an hour after that I was part of a vast crowd of people on the banks of the Thames, one glorious June evening over a hundred years ago. And I saw the giant oarsmen in their black straw hats taking their places in the fine cutter. I saw the Cambridge crew in their white shirts and pink sashes, watching them narrowly from their own boat. I heard the crack of the pistol as the race began; I saw the swing down, and the spring up from the stretches, and the machine-like regularity as the blades took the water; and I caught the sound of the sharp rattle of the rowlocks at the end of each stroke. By some wonderful means I spanned the miles along the reaches and was there at the finish to see that gallant craft carry her crew to victory; and my voice was one of thousands that rose in a great shout among the hills.

The afternoon light was waning in the Museum as I left the seat; and, nodding to the official at the door, stepped back into 1933. D. A. L.

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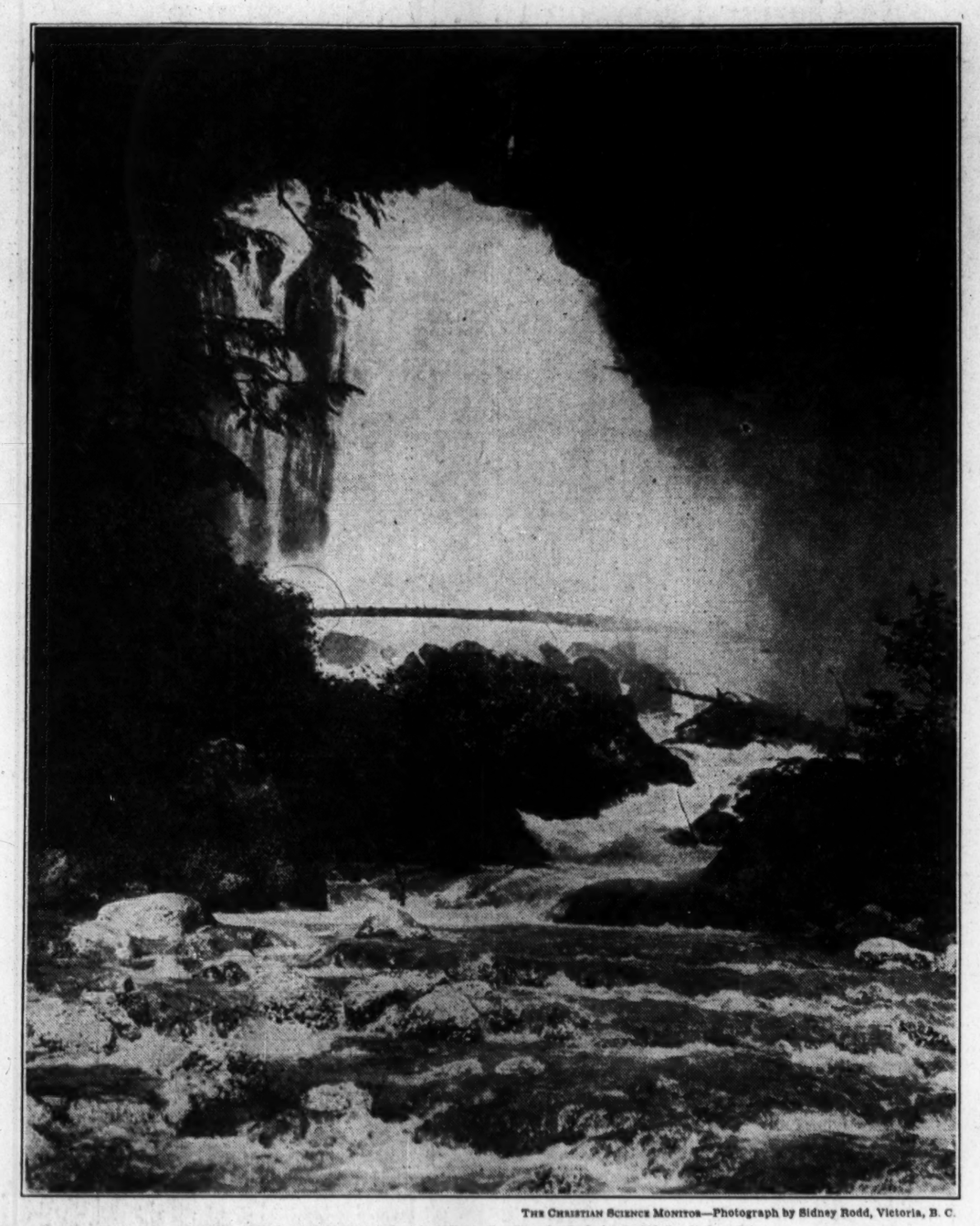

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Sidney Rodd, Victoria, B. C.

The End of Princess Louise Reach, Jervis Inlet, British Columbia

Youth in the Trojan War

It would be grand
If Troy would use us as we might be used,
To build and sing and make her market-places
Honest, and show her people that all evil
Is the lethargic mind. I have seen this Troy
Bloom in my thought into a simple state
Where jealousy was dead because no man spoke
Out of his vanity of the thing he knew not.
Capys, it is so little that is needed
For righteousness; we are all so truly made,
If only to our making we were true.
Why should be fight these Greeks? There was some anger,
Some generous heat of the blood those years ago,
When Paris brought his Helen into Troy
With Menelaus screaming at his heels;
But that's forgotten now, and none can stay
This thing that none would have endure.

—From the play "X=O, A Night of the Trojan War." From "Pawns, Four Poetic Plays," by JOHN DRINKWATER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Old Kitchen John Burroughs Knew

The old kitchen was a plain homely room in which center some of the tenderest recollections of John Burroughs.

Sealed overhead and on the sides, it was painted a dull red. It was a gloomy room by night with only the fire light and one flickering candle. There was no carpet or rug on the ash floor. Two windows looked toward the road and one toward the "sapbush," and opening off from it were many doors—the outside door, one to the buttery, one to Mother's bedroom, with the back-bed-room on beyond, the door leading upstairs, with a step from the stairs coming out into the room, and one to the hallway, from which one went down cellar, or on into the "other room," as the parlour was always called.

A tall, blue-gray cupboard stood in one corner with the dishes above—they were the mulberry pattern—and victuals below.

The walls were nearly bare. An old Terry clock stood on the shelf, with its quaint scene on the door of a pictures juely clad swain blowing a hornpipe, and a lassie in yellow gown and black slippers dancing Under the shelf was the Farmer's Almanac. A home-spun roller towel of true democracy hung near the buttery, and a boot-jack by the wood box. . . .

Besides the cupboard, there was the cherry drop-leaf dining table, a stand with the mending basket, the little low blue cradle, a Boston rocker, some wooden-bottom chairs, a few splint-bottom chairs, and the washbench.

The picturesque part of the room, of course, was the deep stone fireplace in which great logs were burned, and the brick oven close by with its heavy, charred door of pine. The oven was deep enough to accommodate twelve loaves and more.

Overhead, at certain seasons, on poles suspended from the ceiling, hung strings of dried apples and rings of pumpkins. On the table, in the winter evenings, sat a pan of apples which one of the boys would bring up from the cellar after supper. There were not many left in it by bed-time.

A humble, homely room it was, but there the boy John Burroughs lounged and dreamed by the fire, and read and pondered in the candle-light. "How far that little candle throws its beams!"—From "John Burroughs, Boy and Man," by CLARA BARRUS (New York: Doubleday.)

FOR some miles before the end of the Princess Louise Reach, the roar of the mountain torrent is heard. The surrounding mountains tower to a height of some four or five thousand feet. The whole would seem to form a gigantic basin, the almost circular sides of which run sheer up into the illimitable blue of the heavens. The topmost jagged pinnacles are gray and treeless—awe-inspiring in their height—majestic silhouettes against a background of blue. The green of the trees and undergrowth at the base of these mighty mountains is brilliant and stands out in marked contrast with the somber green and grayness above. Now we come to the end of the inlet and drop anchor before the most magnificent mountain peak, towering above us to a height of eight thousand feet. As we gaze upward to the highest point, from the interstices of the mountain side there issue forth thin lacelike streams of water. They seem stiff and motionless; but, as we follow them down, we become aware of the motion. It is now more foam than water. Innumerable similar torrents have united. A mighty confluence is being formed and now rushes to the edge and thunders forth from an appalling height into the depths below. And so, with the roar of many waters ringing in our ears, we say farewell to Princess Louise Inlet.

'Blue Legs'

It was an autumn afternoon. The harvest golden sunshine glanced along the field and picked out countless threads of gossamer that wore a filmy veil above the rough knots of grass. On every hedge-briar hung a wisp, like a fairy shawl spread out to air; and in every sloe bush glimmered sloes, like little blue-black eyes peeping and peering. Crows sat like hunched old men in an elm tree near by, uttering wise-sounding croaks to one another, and a solitary heron flapped slowly over and called a greeting to them as it passed.

A figure appeared in the distance across the grass, stooping at intervals to pick something from the ground as it came. It proved to be an old man, and he carried in one hand a red-and-white cotton handkerchief which he held by the corners. Every now and then he put something into his bundle.

"What are you gathering?" I asked. "Blue-legs," was the reply. Blue-legs! blue-legs! What could that mean? On a day like this, when airy highways were visible and gossamer shawls were floating in the hedges and even goblin eyes seemed to lurk in the bushes, blue-legs might mean anything.

I asked to see for myself and there, sure enough, were blue-legs. Pale little mushroom-like things on delicate blue-white stems. "They're very good," said the old man, "quite as good as mushrooms, stewed in milk with a little butter and salt and pepper. I cook them often myself," and he carefully gathered his bundle together again and continued his search among the grass.

E. P.

Unser „starker Turm"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS bekannte Kirchenlied „Ein' feste Burg" ist mit einigen Änderungen in vielen Kirchen im Gebrauch. Dichtung und Komposition dieses in viele Sprachen übersetzten Liedes sind von Martin Luther, der viel zur sittlichen und religiösen Freiheit beitrug.

Luther mag in schweren Tagen der Verfolgung und Gefahr an das Lied gedacht haben, das David sang, als der Herr ihn von seinen Feinden befreite; und zweifellos fand er Stärke und Trost in dem Vers: „Herr, mein Fels, meine Burg, mein Erretter, mein Gott, mein Hort, auf den ich traue, mein Schild und Horn meines Heils und mein Schutz". Und so äußerte er in seinem großen, mutigen Lobgesang sein Vertrauen auf „ein' feste Burg"—„eine starke Festung ist unser Gott", wie eine Übersetzung lautet. Heute hallt in damals unbekannten Ländern sein freudiger Lobgesang in vielen dankbaren Herzen wider; denn durch die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen Leute aller Völker und Zungen verstehen, daß Gott für alle, die auf Ihn trauen, in der Tat ein „starker Turm" ist. Die Folge eines tieferen geistigen Verständnisses des Wesens Gottes ist ein zunehmender Glaube an Seine Macht, Seine Kinder zu beschützen und zu erhalten, und ein größeres Verlangen, Seine Gesetze zu verstehen und zu befolgen.

„Der Name des Herrn ist ein starker Turm; dahin flüchtet der Gerechte und ist in Sicherheit" (engl. Bibel). In dem Maße, wie sich unser Begriff von der Gottheit erweitert und klarer wird, wird uns dieser „feste Turm" immer mehr eine Wirklichkeit. Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart Gott als das Prinzip—das unerschütterliche, unveränderliche, unwandelbare göttliche Prinzip. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 587) erklärt Mary Baker Eddy die Gottheit wie folgt: „Gott. Der große Ich Bin; der All-Wissende, All-Sehende, All-Wirkende, All-Weise, All-Liebende und Ewige; Prinzip; Gemüt; Seele; Geist; Leben; Wahrheit; Liebe; alle Substanz; Intelligenz". Diese geistige Offenbarung des wahren Wesens Gottes ist ein „fester Turm", der jeden beschützt, der ihn findet und bewußt in seinem liebevollen Schutz bleibt.

Ein Vers im 91. Psalm, der so freudig Gottes beschützende Fürsorge für Seine Kinder verkündigt, lautet: „Er begehrt mein, so will ich ihm aushelfen; er kennt meinen Namen, darum will ich ihn schützen". Die wahre Gotteserkenntnis erhebt uns über böse Annahmen und lehrt uns sie zurückweisen und überwinden. Jede böse Annahme, die die Gesundheit, die Freudigkeit und das Wohlergehen der Menschen anzugreifen scheint, entspringt der Voraussetzung, daß es eine Gott entgegengesetzte Macht gebe. Das wahre Wissen, daß Gott das allgegenwärtige Gute ist, stellt die Unwahrheit jeder materiellen Annahme, die dem Bösen Macht und Intelligenz zuschreibt, bloß.

Ist Arbeitslosigkeit, Armut, Mißlingen unser Problem, so müssen wir die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen wissen. Wir müssen wissen, daß Gott die göttliche Liebe, das unveränderliche Prinzip ist; daß Er nie aufgehört hat, für alle Seine Kinder zu sorgen, und daß keine falschen Annahmen von Geschäftsstockung das Wirken des unfehlbaren Gesetzes Gottes stören oder aufhalten können. Wir müssen und können beständig wissen, daß Gott für alle Seine Kinder Beschäftigung hat.

Es kann sein, daß Selbstherabwürdigung, Selbstverdammung oder Unzufriedenheit mit Geschäftsverhältnissen die Tür des „starken Turms" anscheinend zugeschlossen haben; aber das geistige Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen öffnet sie uns und zeigt uns, wie alle sich die Allmacht Gottes zunutze machen können. Erheben wir uns also und beanspruchen wir das uns zustehende göttliche Erbe der Söhne und Töchter Gottes, die zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen sind, und die Gottes Herrschaft über die ganze Erde widerspiegeln! Dann werden wir in unserem Leben die Worte der Bibel beweisen: „Nichts wird euch beschädigen". Beachten wir sorgfältig den Weckruf zu rechter Tätigkeit: „Erhebe dich in der Stärke des Geistes, um allem zu widerstehen, was dem Guten unähnlich ist. Gott hat den Menschen dazu fähig gemacht, und nichts kann die dem Menschen göttlich verliehene Fähigkeit und Kraft aufheben" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 393)!

Diese geistige Tätigkeit offenbart Türen zu Gelegenheiten, wo einst Steinmauern zu sein schienen. Alle, die auf die Stärke Gottes, des göttlichen, unveränderlichen Prinzips, vertrauen, um jedes Hindernis zu überwinden, können ihren rechten Platz und ihre rechte Arbeit finden. Der „starke Turm", dessen Grundlage die Allmacht Gottes ist, ist allen zugänglich. Aber kein Feind, der ihn bestürmen möchte, kann ihn erreichen. Wie das Einmaleins steht auch die Wahrheit allen zur Verfügung. Kein menschliches Problem ist so schwierig, daß es nicht gelöst werden kann, wenn es der Führung des göttlichen Prinzips anvertraut wird. Wer kein Vertrauen zu seiner eigenen Fähigkeit hat, sich die Kraft des Geistes zunutze zu machen, sollte daran denken, daß diese Fähigkeit von Gott verliehen ist. Wer Eigenwillen und menschliches Planen bereitwillig aufgibt, findet, daß der göttliche Wille immer am Werk ist und ihn zur rechten Zeit an seinen rechten Platz führt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

September Shower

Elusive as a shadow
And quiet as a mouse,
Rain cleans the dust of summer
Like magic in a house.
The asters gleam with pleasure—
Fresh faces to the sky;
And every bright nasturtium
Has laughter in its eye.

HELEN MARING.

Our "strong tower"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FAMILIAR hymn, adaptations of which are used in many churches, is that which is known as "Ein' feste Burg." The words and music of this hymn, of which there are many translations, were composed by Martin Luther, who contributed much to the cause of moral and religious freedom.

During troubled days of persecution and danger, Luther may have recalled the song which David sang when the Lord delivered him from his enemies, and doubtless found strength and solace in the verse which reads, "The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; my God, my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower." And so in his great courageous song of praise he voiced his confidence in "Ein' feste Burg": "A mighty fortress is our God," as one translation reads. Today, in lands then unknown, his joyous song of praise is echoed by many grateful hearts, for through the revelation of Christian Science people of all nations and tongues are learning that, to those who trust in Him, God is indeed a "strong tower." A deeper spiritual understanding of the nature of God results in an increased faith in His power to protect and support His children, and an increased desire to understand and obey His laws.

"The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe." As our concept of Deity is enlarged and clarified, this "strong tower" becomes more and more a reality to us. Christian Science reveals God as Principle—steadfast, changeless, undeviating divine Principle. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587) Mary Baker Eddy gives this definition of Deity: "GOD. The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." This spiritual revelation of the true nature of God is a "strong tower," which protects everyone who finds and mentally abides in its loving shelter.

In the ninety-first Psalm, which so joyfully proclaims God's protecting care for His children, a verse reads, "Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him: I will set him on high, because he hath known my name." The true knowledge of God lifts us above evil beliefs and teaches us how to reject and overcome them. Every evil belief which seems to attack the health, happiness, and well-being of men springs from a supposition that there is a power opposed to God. The true knowledge of God as omnipresent good exposes the falsity of every material belief which attributes power and intelligence to evil.

Is the human problem which confronts us one of unemployment, poverty, failure? Then we need to know the truth about God and man. We need to know that God is divine Love, unchanging Principle; that He has never ceased to provide for all His children; and that no false beliefs of commercial depression can interfere with or obstruct the operation of God's unfailing law. We need to know, and can know continually, that God has employment for each and every one of His children.

It may be that self-depreciation, self-condemnation, or resentment over business conditions have seemed to close the door into the "strong tower"; but the spiritual understanding of God and man opens it to us, and shows us how we all may avail ourselves of God's omnipotence. Let us rise and claim the divine heritage which belongs to us, the heritage of the sons and daughters of God, who are made in His image and likeness, and who reflect God's dominion over all the earth! Then we shall prove in our experience the words of the Bible, "Nothing shall by any means hurt you." Let us heed this stirring call to right activity: "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man" (Science and Health, p. 393).

This spiritual activity reveals doors of opportunity where once there seemed to be walls of stone. Trusting in the strength of God, divine, unalterable Principle, to overcome each and every obstacle, each one may find his right place and right work. The "strong tower," whose foundation is the omnipotence of God, is available for all. It is beyond the reach of any sense of enemy which may assail it. Truth, like the mathematical table, is available to all; and there is no human problem too difficult to solve when it is submitted to the guidance of divine Principle. Those who distrust their own ability to avail themselves of the power of Spirit need to remember that this ability is God-bestowed. He who gladly surrenders self-will and human planning finds that the divine will is ever operative and guides him into his right place at the right time.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Uninvited

There would have been enough
without this moon,
As foliage may suffice without a flower.
To know the fullness of this mellow hour—
The last and dreamiest of the afternoon—
And bask in silence in its amber hue,
Then, brooding, scan the gathering violet haze—
All this would fill the heart for many days,
And close this day in ripe perfection too.

So why this moon's unheralded surprise,
The sudden splendor of its silver leap
Upon a land so satisfied, asleep?
The world, enchanted, raises startled eyes,
As breathlessly it views one glory more.
Unbidden moon, there was enough before!

MARION STEWARD.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Selling Makes Inroads On Quotations

Market Is Inclined to Irregularity—Good Rally in Late Trading

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Metal shares led a late moderate recovery in stocks today, that canceled or reduced early losses of 1 to 3 or more points.

The rally assumed active proportions for a time, and a number of shares recorded net gains. Kennecott and American Smelting were heavily traded for advances of 1 and 2 points, respectively.

Other net gains of a point or more were shown by Goodyear, U. S. Smelting and St. Joseph Lead.

Forenoon losses were virtually canceled by U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Case, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, National Distilleries and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Transactions approximated 2,600,000 shares.

Currency Inflation

"Switching" and "hedging" were two words frequently heard in the discussions of market observers. Both were supposed to account to a large extent for the spasmodic declines in various stock groups. Many investors and traders were said to be basing their operations on the assumption that currency inflation is a certainty and have been getting out of issues that may not be benefited by this development and into ones that stand a chance of substantial improvement.

In line with the efforts to anticipate further depreciation of the dollar, bankers call attention to the activity of some foreign gold bonds during the last several weeks.

Loans of such countries as France, Holland and Switzerland, interest on which is now payable in gold, have been making new highs almost daily under the demand from American buyers. Holders of these bonds, of course, expect to see values of their maturities rise in proportion to the decline in the gold value of the dollar. Some of these bonds of the gold standard countries, with coupons ranging from 5 to 7½ per cent, are selling around $1475 per $1000 par value bond.

Bond Prices Lower

Bond quotations continued to slip today and losses were recorded by the various divisions of the domestic corporation list. U. S. Governments, on the other hand, were steady to firm.

Recent weakness of dollar exchange and increasing talk of currency inflation are being mentioned as possible reasons for the investment market's sogginess. Highest rated issues were down with the more speculative loans, and trading was rather active at times.

Losses ranging from fractions to more than 2 points were well sprinkled through the market. Santa Fe general 4s, American Telephone 5s of 1960, Detroit Edison 4½s, Delaware & Hudson 4s and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s appeared in the list of prominent bonds down at least a point. American & Foreign Power 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Western Union 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Canadian Pacific debenture 4s yielded 2 or so.

Some industrial listings displayed comparative steadiness. National Dairy 5¼s, which broke more than 2 points yesterday, offered much better resistance. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, and Chile Copper 5s made little change.

Small advances were fairly general in the Federal Government section. The market heard reports that open market operations of the reserve banks were being increased.

Dividend Declarations

Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association and Bank of America (California) will pay a combined dividend totaling $775,000. Of this amount the national bank will pay $750,000, which is at the rate of 32½ cents a share, and the state bank $25,000 at the rate of 15⅝ cents a share. The combined dividend will be paid to Transamerica Corporation, which owns more than 99 per cent of the stock in the two banks.

Western Massachusetts Companies declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Directors of State Street Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Philadelphia Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents a share on the common capital stock, payable Oct. 25 to stockholders of record Oct. 2, and a semiannual dividend of $1.50 a share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred capital stock, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 1. This company is a subsidiary of Standard Gas & Electric Company.

West Point Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of $1 and an "extra" of $1, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 18.

American Screw Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.13 a share, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

International Carriers, Ltd., have declared a quarterly dividend of 5 cents a share on the capital stock, payable Oct. 2 to stockholders of record Sept. 28.

Southwestern Light & Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of 80 cents on the $6 preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Philadelphia Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common stock, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 2. Regular semiannual dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock was also declared, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Howe Sound Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis.

Pie Bakeries, Incorporated, declared a dividend of $1.75 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, and $1.75 for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1933, on the 7 per cent preferred stock, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 22.

National Rochland Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Oct. 3.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.19	Last Sept.18
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1300	10¼	9¾	10	10¼
71	34	.8	Adams Exp pf	20	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	400	10¾	10¼	10½	10½
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8¼	8	8	8¼
108½	47½	3†	Air Reduction	3900	106½	105	105	105¾
4	1½	..	Airway Elec App	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
32¼	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	48500	31	29⅝	30¼	30⅝
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	4900	5½	5	5⅜	5½
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	11	10	10¾	11⅛
141⅞	70¾	6	Allied Chem	6900	143½	139	142	142
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	20	18¾	18⅝	19⅜
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	500	7½	6¾	7½	7
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	400	31	30	30	29½
45¼	18½	2	Amerada	8900	46	44½	46	45½
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	600	32¼	30	32¼	32½
28⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	800	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	80	41¼	40¾	40¾	42¼
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	4900	12⅝	12½	12⅝	13
58	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	230	58	55	58	56
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake &F	400	35	34¼	34½	35¼
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	100½	100	100	105
97½	49	4	Am Can	21500	97¼	95	97	97⅜
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	29¼	27	29¼	30¼
14	1⅝	..	Am Chain	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	..
6½	2	..	Am Com Alcohol	9500	68½	65¼	67½	68
13	3⅞	..	Am European	100	7½	7½	7½	..
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2900	12⅜	11	12	12⅜
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	24¾	23½	231	25
15¼	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	15	15	15	17
21¼	4½	..	Am Hawaiian	300	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	11	11	11	..
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	40	40	40	42
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	500	10¼	9½	9½	10¼
57⅛	25	6	Am Ice pf	400	34½	44½	44½	46¼
15½	4¼	..	Am International	1900	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
3½	¼	..	Am La France	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	800	34⅞	31½	34⅝	32½
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	200	55	54⅞	55	55
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	300	4½	4⅜	4¼	4½
23⅜	3¼	..	Am Metal	15900	22⅜	21	22¾	21⅝
72	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	72	72	72	..
30½	17	1½	Am News	20	26¼	26	26	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	3800	9½	8¾	9⅛	9⅞
41½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	21	21	21	24
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	18¼	18	18	19
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	13400	16½	15⅝	16¼	16¼
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3900	22⅛	20¾	22	21⅜
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	400	37⅞	37⅛	37½	37¾
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
51	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	65800	53½	47¼	53⅞	49¼
85	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	86½	86	86	87
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	500	68	65	68	65
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2700	21⅜	20	21⅜	20½
47⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	400	39	38½	38½	39⅞
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3200	68	67	67	67¼
112¾	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	105½	105½	105½	107½
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	6200	128⅛	126½	128¼	128½
25	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	16½	16¼	16½	16½
37⅜	10	..	Am Type F pf	100	28¼	24½	27	27
42½	10½	1	Am W W & E	2900	28¼	22½	24	25¼
35⅞	8⅝	.40	Am WW&E ct	3100	18⅞	16⅝	18⅛	19
80	35	6	Am Wat Ipf	400	59½	57½	57½	..
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	300	13⅞	13	13	14
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	500	53	50½	52	54¼
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1100	9½	8¾	9⅜	8½
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	300	58	55	57	57¾
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	36500	19¾	17⅞	18⅛	18½
15½	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	..
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	27	27	27	27⅞
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¼
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	79½	79½	79½	..
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	10500	5½	5¼	5⅜	..
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2300	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	5400	59½	56½	58⅝	60
7	1⅜	..	Arnold Constable	200	5	5	5	5
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	30	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
9⅞	3½	..	Art Metal Const	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1200	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1400	17½	16⅜	16⅞	17⅜
80½	39	..	Atchison T&SF	5100	67¼	65½	66½	67½
68	10	..	Atl Coast Line	100	43	42	42	45½
31⅞	12	1	Atl Refining	7100	31	29¾	31	30⅞
81½	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	80	80	80	80
24⅜	1½	..	Atlas Tack	4800	27½	26⅛	27½	28¼
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	3800	60¼	58	60	59⅝
9¾	3¼	..	Austin Nichols	200	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3900	11	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3700	13	12¾	12⅞	13½
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	7600	33⅜	32½	33⅜	33½
39½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	34	33¼	34	34
97	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	200	95	94½	95	95
7¼	⅝	..	Barker Bros	70	4½	4¼	4½	3¾
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	5800	10¾	10	10¾	10½
27	7	7	Beatrice Cr pf	500	16	15⅞	16	16½
13½	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	10¼	9¾	9¾	10¼
96½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	800	95	94⅜	95	94⅝
15	13¾	1.10	Beneficial Ind Loan	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
21⅛	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	2900	18½	17⅝	18	18⅝
33⅛	9	.25	Best & Co	1800	31¼	30	31	32
49¼	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	13200	38¾	36½	38¾	38¾
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	700	60	58¼	59	58¼
24½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	250	26¾	24	26¾	23½
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	13⅞	13¾	13¾	14
54¼	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	900	46	44¾	46	46
74	52	5†	Bon Ami A	100	70	70	70	..
37⅝	18	1.60†	Borden	7100	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	25½
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	1800	18½	17½	18	18½
14⅝	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	11⅞	10¾	11¼	11¼
44¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4800	32	28⅝	31⅞	29⅞
83½	14	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	75	75	75	78
88½	61⅝	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	70½	69¾	69¾	71
53⅞	28	..	Brown Shoe	100	50½	50½	50½	51
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	12¾	12	12	12¾
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	9¾	9¼	9¼	..
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	61	61	61	62
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	12½	12	12	12¾
97⅜	34	..	Budd Mfg	600	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
5	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	90	29¼	27	28¾	29¾
5¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	1200	5	4¾	5	4⅞
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
20¾	6	.40	Burroughs Add	2400	17½	16⅜	17½	17⅝
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	10½	10	10	10½
4¼	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	700	3½	2¾	3⅛	3⅛
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	3⅜	3½	3½	..
43¼	5½	..	Byers	1500	32¾	31⅝	32¾	32½

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	300	27¾	27¼	27¼	28
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	5800	7¾	6½	7¾	6⅝
41½	1½	1	Canada Dry	3400	33½	31	33	33
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	8400	15	15½	16	15¾
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	100	29⅞	29½	29⅞	29¾
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	12100	81	77	81	80
29¾	8½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1300	23¼	21¾	23	23¼
4⅜	⅝	..	Celotex	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	21300	45¾	43½	45⅛	45
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	30	7½	7½	7½	7½
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	500	36	35¼	36	36
11⅝	..	..	Century Ribbon	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	36800	44⅜	40	44⅜	41¾
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	4½	4½	4½	..
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	600	16	16	16	16
52⅝	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2200	44	42⅜	43¼	43¼
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	8800	45¾	44½	45½	45
7¾	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	700	4	3¾	4	4
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	900	10⅞	10	10½	11
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4300	12⅝	12	12½	12⅝
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	2100	11⅝	11	11½	11⅝
13¾	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	9	8¾	9	9
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1200	7¼	7¼	7½	7½
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅞
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	12	12	12	12½
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	500	26	25¾	26	26½
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	78400	50¾	48½	50	50⅜
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	17½	17½	17½	18
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	66	65⅜	65⅜	69¾
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2½	⅝	..	City Stores rts	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	100	9¼	9	9	..
41⅞	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	31½	31½	31⅝	32
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	300	17½	16¾	17½	17½
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3300	24⅜	22¼	23⅞	23⅝
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	6¼	5½	5¾	6⅛
57	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	34	34	34	35
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	12500	15⅝	14½	15	15½
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	50	63½	63½	63½	65¼
27¾	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	26	25½	25¾	26¾
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	1200	62½	60¼	62	63
19	4	..	Comm Credit	3800	18	17	17⅞	18½
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	30	24¾	24½	24¾	25½
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	110	95	94¾	94¾	95
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2200	38¼	37	38	38¼
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	91¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
97¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	35400	39⅝	37¾	38⅝	39
6½	1¾	..	Comwith & So	19700	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
60½	21	6	Comwith & S 6pf	800	29	25	29	30½
27⅝	7⅝	.60	Congoleum Nairn	900	23⅞	22½	23½	23½
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Flm Ind	100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Flm I pf	500	10¼	10	10	10
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	14200	43⅝	42	42¾	43⅜
9	83	5	Consol Gas2pf	300	87	86¼	86¼	87½
18¾	5	..	Consol Oil	254	15	13¾	14	14⅝
105	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	..
10⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5	5	5	5
3¼	⅛	..	Consol Textile	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
10¼	1½	..	Container A	200	8½	8¼	8¼	..
4½	¼	..	Container B	1000	3½	3	..	3½
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	700	13¼	13	13¼	13½
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	600	2½	2	2½	2½
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	62	62	62	63
69	35⅛	2	Cont Cant	3200	68½	66	68¼	68¾
17½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	11⅝	11¼	11½	..
36½	10½	1.30	Cont Insurance	500	29½	29	29	29½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1300	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
19⅝	4⅜	..	Cont Oil	48500	19⅜	18¼	19¼	19⅝
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	3400	89½	87½	89½	88¼
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	70	137	137	137	137½
3⅝	2⅜	..	Coty	1300	5¼	4¾	5¼	5⅛
39⅛	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1200	32	30¾	31⅜	31⅞
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	400	11	11	11	11⅜
65	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	1400	45	43	45	45⅜
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36	36	36	..
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	800	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
37⅛	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	26	26	26	..
80⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	66	65	66	..
4⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Co	400	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
18	2½	..	Cuba Sug pf	210	6½	5¼	5¼	..
11½	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	36½	36½	36½	37½
89½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	48	47	48	48
4⅜	1	..	Curtiss-Wright	33400	3⅛	3	3	3
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	6	5½	5½	6
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	15½	14	14½	..

—D—

8¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	600	7½	6¾	7½	7½
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	14	14	14	14
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	11200	37	34¾	36⅝	37
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	600	73¾	72	73½	74
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	3700	38¾	34	36½	35⅛
47½	9	..	Denver & G pf	700	14⅝	14	14⅝	16
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	68½	68¼	68½	68
29½	17¼	1	Diamond Match	400	24½	23⅜	23⅝	25
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29½	29½	29½	29½
38⅞	12	15	Dome Mines	49600	39½	36⅜	39¼	37⅝
25⅛	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	200	20	19¾	20	..
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2700	16¼	15¼	16¼	16¼
10¼	2¼	..	Dresser B	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
85⅝	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	3800	82½	80	82½	81¾

—E—

10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
69¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2700	86	84	85¾	85½
16	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2400	13¼	12½	12⅝	13¼
5¼	⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	800	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	3⅝
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3400	21½	19½	21	21½
88½	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	85	85	85	..
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1800	8¼	8	8¼	8¼

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.19	Last Sept.18
			Elec & Mus Ind	900	3	2⅞	3	3
15¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3700	7½	6¾	7	7⅝
36¼	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	16½	15½	16	16⅜
32⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	800	15	13⅝	14½	16
84	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	48¾	44¼	46⅝	45½
4	1	..	Ek Horn Coal	400	158	158	158	124
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	300	59½	59	59	58
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
47	13½	5	Engineers P S 5pf	700	21⅜	21	21	21½
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	500	10⅞	9¾	10⅛	10
25⅜	3¾	..	Erie RR	2200	20¼	19½	20⅛	20⅞
20½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	21¼	19¾	21¼	21¼
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	800	15½	15	15	..
11⅛	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	50	10	10	10	..

—F—

103	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	600	103	95	103	98
69	18	..	Fed M & S pf	100	72	72	72	69
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	7½	7½	7½	..
4¾	¾	..	Fed Screw Wks	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
6¾	1⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	400	3½	3	3	3½
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	600	28	27¼	28	27¼
36	10½	1.30	Fidelity Phe F In	600	31	30	30	31
9	5	.84	Fifth Ave Bus	110	9½	8¼	9¼	..
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	6800	27	25¼	26½	26½
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	54¾	53¾	54½	54⅜
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	500	10½	10	10	10¼
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1700	17	16⅜	17	17½
26¼	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	600	21¼	20½

Financial: News and Comment

Gold Status Of France Discussed By Wall Street

Investment Interests Confused as to Solution of Currency Problem

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The financial position of France, citadel of the gold standard in this era of bobbing paper currencies, is receiving Wall Street's closest and somewhat anxious attention.

What will happen if France abandons the gold standard?

Well-informed international bankers assert this question, at least for the moment, is academic: that indications of any immediate change in the status of the gold franc are lacking. It is acknowledged that if France fails to balance her budget this autumn, the dollars and pounds continue to decline in terms of gold, the position of the franc might become difficult.

Some analysts express the opinion that dislodging the franc from gold (and it is taken for granted that if the franc goes the other gold currencies will follow) would bring a sharp rise in the dollar in relation to most currencies, which in turn might depress commodity prices in American markets.

A contrasting view is that a world-wide inflationary movement would follow, that lacking stable currencies, the world would rush to put its wealth into commodities.

Still another view is that American price levels are but slightly affected by the ratio of the dollar to the gold currencies, that it is the ratio of the dollar to sterling that is important in governing American price levels.

Important financial quarters in both Paris and New York assert that no devaluation of the gold franc will come unless it becomes absolutely unavoidable, and, for the present, none of the chief forces which toppled the dollar and the pound from the gold standard appear to exist in France.

The Bank of England was forced to suspend gold payments in September of 1931 by heavy withdrawals of foreign balances, which had depleted its gold reserve to less than $700,000,000. The Bank of France currently has a gold reserve of some $3,300,000,000, and could spare $1,800,000,000 while still maintaining legal reserves.

Gold coin no longer circulates in France, and withdrawals must be in bullion, in bars of about $8,000 each. Furthermore, there has been a feeling among the French that in the event of any difficulty, action would be taken against hoarders similar to that taken in the United States.

Import and Export Merchants

Correspondence Invited

Angus Brothers

73 Robertson Street
GLASGOW, C. 2 SCOTLAND

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16

The Editor's Puzzle

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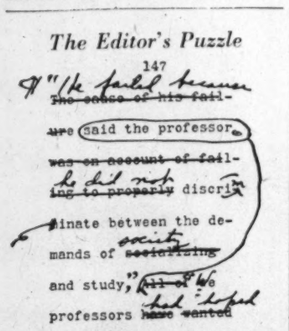

"The failure of his failure said the professor was on account of failing to properly discriminate between the demands of society and study," but if he had helpful professors have wanted very badly to see him straighten up, reform; but since he is rather being a sort of a headstrong fellow, the efforts, which our first originated with me, have been of little or no avail."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

New Gas Well Of Enormous Pressure

By the Associated Press

Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 19

A GAS well that reached 25,000,000 cubic feet and then increased so much in pressure that recording instruments were broken was reported today by the Schrack-Wyoga Gas & Oil Corporation to have been brought in on the Hebron anticline in Potter County.

Experts said they believe the well will reach from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 cubic feet capacity a day.

Gas was reached after the Oriskany sand had been penetrated only five feet.

The new well greatly enlarges all former estimates of the extent and productiveness of Hebron anticline.

Contracts Awarded For 400,000 Pairs Army Service Shoes

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19 (AP)—Contracts were awarded today for more than 400,000 pairs of army service shoes by the Philadelphia quartermaster depot of the army.

The Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company of Boston, Mass., was awarded a contract for 240,000 pairs, of which 75,000 pairs will be furnished at $3.23 a pair; 75,000 at $3.28, and 90,000 at $3.33.

The Joseph F. Corcoran Shoe Company of Stoughton, Mass., will make 91,941 pairs, of which 45,000 will be at $3.24; 45,000 at $3.29, and 1941 at $3.34.

The Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, Mo., received a contract for 100,000 pairs, 25,000 to be furnished at $3.15, 25,000 at $3.20, 25,000 at $3.25, and 25,000 at $3.30.

Business News of New England

Advertising—Specific results from the New England Council's 1933 recreational advertising campaign indicate that approximately $1,000,000 in traceable recreational business was developed for New England.

Income Tax—The third installment payment of federal income taxes in Massachusetts, which was due before midnight Sept. 15, is expected to amount to nearly $6,000,000. This is approximately $1,500,000 less than the total received for the corresponding quarter last year.

Insurance—Statistics just compiled reveal a marked upward trend in the purchase of savings bank life insurance in Massachusetts. Sales as measured by premium income are more than 19 per cent greater in August, 1933, than in the corresponding month of 1932. For the year to date premium income is 9 per cent higher than in 1932.

Employment—Figures revealed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show a total of 9358 establishments in New England employed 628,325 workers with a total pay roll of $12,386,325 in August.

Pay Rolls—Connecticut showed an 8.9 per cent rise in pay rolls and a 10 per cent increase in employment in August. Other states were as follows: Maine, employment, 9.7 per cent, pay roll 10.6 per cent; Massachusetts, 4.9 and 5.6; New Hampshire, 7.7 and 17.8; Rhode Island, 3.3 and 5.4 and Vermont 4 and 1.5.

Connecticut—One of the reasons why Connecticut showed the greatest employment gains is because the State is intensely industrial. The 1930 census showed urban population as 1,131,770 and rural, 475,133. It covers 4965 square miles, forty-sixth in size. Total population 1,606,903, twenty-ninth in rank. Wealth estimated at $6,186,000,000 or $3890 per capita. Besides its preeminence in manufacturing industry, the capital, Hartford, is the insurance center of the United States.

Building—New building planned in Massachusetts in August increased 25.6 per cent over July and 51.7 per cent over August, 1932, State Department of Labor and Industries just announced. Applications for permits in 55 communities represented $2,998,526 in intended residential and nonresidential building, compared with $2,998 526 for July and $1,976,327 in August, 1932.

Shoes—Reports from retail centers indicate that consumers have been buying shoes in satisfactory manner. Stocks on hand have been reduced appreciably. Nearly all chain stores have experienced a marked pick-up in the call for footwear in practically all lines. Independent business is also holding up well.

Chesapeake & Ohio Has Net

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19—Chesapeake & Ohio's surplus after charges for the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1933, of $16,894,970 is equal, after sinking fund appropriations and dividend requirements on the 6½ per cent preferred, to $2.20 a share $25 par on the 7,652,987 shares of $25 par common, compared with $12,293,269, or $1.60 a common share, in the first eight months of 1932.

Indian Motocycle Sale

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19—The Indian Motocycle Company, of this city, reports the sale this week to the State of Virginia, of 30 high-speed Indian motorcycles of 1934 model with 74-cubic inch engines and complete police equipment.

Portugal on Road to Prosperity

LISBON, Sept. 19—Portugal, owing to improvement in its financial position and the stability of its present finance, considers itself on the highroad to greater prosperity.

Authorized Agency Needed To Aid Owners of Foreign Bonds

Trade Official Says Solution Required to Insure Permanent Improvement in Overseas Trade—Defaults Costing Bondholders $100,000,000 a Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The Federation of Foreign Trade Associations is conducting an active inquiry into the proposed formation of a Corporation of Foreign Security Holders with a view to considering what relief can be given to the 500,000 citizens of the United States estimated to hold foreign bonds on which defaults of approximately $100,000,000 a year are now being shared by about half of these holders. The federation comprises foreign trade groups or export branches of chambers of commerce in many of the principal cities of the United States.

The federation has reported to its members that there are foreign bonds outstanding in the United States at present to the extent of about $7,000,000,000, of which the amount estimated to be in some form of default is something in excess of $1,500,000,000, and that up to the present time there has been no effective protective agency authorized or qualified to take care of the interests of the bondholders in any negotiations with the debtor countries to bring about the resumption of payments or to arrange necessary compromises.

Situation Growing Difficult

The situation has been steadily growing more difficult, the report continues, as remittances of interest have in some cases been unnecessarily withheld and the market price of the bonds thus artificially depressed with the result that many bonds have been repurchased at the sacrifice prices now prevailing, to the prejudice of the holders of the bonds. Mr. Gargner L. Harding, secretary, National Foreign Trade Council, declared today that some solution of the bondholders' difficulties was necessary to insure a substantial and permanent improvement in American foreign trade.

"This matter has a direct relationship to our foreign trade," says the report, "and American foreign traders went on record at their last National Foreign Trade Convention at Pittsburgh with a strong recommendation to the effect that the interests of American bondholders should be protected by just such a foreign bondholders' organization as is provided for in the present Securities Law. The foreign traders also recommended at that time that permanent coöperation should be assured to the protection of our bondholders by coöperation of practical foreign traders as well as bankers and government departments, and concluded that this coöperation is essential to the resumption on a sound basis of American investment in foreign securities.

"Since that time numerous bondholders' organization, including the Latin American Bondholders Association, have operated for the benefit of the public, but no generally representative organization has as yet been set up for this purpose.

"Almost half of the bonds now in default have been issued by national governments and almost three-quarters have been issued by either state, municpal or provincial governments, the defaulted bonds having been divided into the following groups:

National governments	$658,881,500
Provincial governments	278,703,300
Municipal governments	196,222,400
Banks	121,560,003
Institutions and corporations	238,321,400

Great Britain's Experience

"In addition to the foregoing it is understood that there is between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 of bonds in some degree of technical default.

"It is but natural, that in establish methods of procedure our own experience, which dated from not much more than 10 years ago and under which most of the issues now in default were made between 1924 and 1729, is not sufficient to cope with the problem and we must turn to Great Britain and some of the other European countries to profit from the practices which have stood the test of their much longer experience.

"These nations generally follow the practice of Great Britain, and the model of all their arrangements, which with some modifications is entirely suitable to our problem, is the British Council of Foreign Bondholders. This organization, dating from 1868, is governed by a council of 21 members, of whom six are nominated by the British Bankers Association and six by the London Chamber of Commerce, with nine members nominated by the other 12. It enjoys the confidence of the British investing public as well as of the issuing houses, and has been an indispensable guardian of public interests in Great Britain which has protected the British position throughout the financial world.

Must Remove Trade Barrier

"The American plan, set up in the Securities Act, provides for six directors including the chairman and vice-chairman, and depends, therefore, very greatly upon the high personal standing and disinterestedness of the directors to be appointed.

"Foreign traders throughout the United States are not only keenly interested in having the Administration initiate this protection of our foreign bondholders as soon as possible, by appointing these directors, but in their own interest realize that providing the means for settling bondholders' difficulties in defaulting countries at the same time stimulates the growth of our foreign trade by reducing the effect of one of the most persistent barriers to world trade.

The World's Business

Key to New Deal

NO INDIVIDUAL, man, woman, or child, has a right to do things which hurt their neighbors.—*President Roosevelt.*

Novel Codes

A glance over the codes submitted to the Recovery Administration shows how varied are conditions in American industry. One code differs from another as chalk from cheese. The motion picture industry takes over 50 pages to outline its charter; the master locksmiths are content with 400 words. Some of the items read curiously to persons outside the particular trade affected. Traveling salesmen, for instance, want an agreement that they should be allowed to return home at the end of each week. One wonders how much their families had to do with the request! The advertising professions code aims at a radical cleansing of the industry. It hopes to put an end to "false ballyhoo" and to untruthful, misleading, and indecent statements in the advertising columns of press and magazine. Testimonial advertising would be limited under the item reading, "Testimonials which do not reflect the real choice of a competent witness constitute an unfair practice." And so on. American industry parades in review in these codes.

A New Book

It takes courage in these days to suggest a new book. But now that the codes are practically completed, a book is plainly called for to interpret them. They are all interesting in themselves. They have built up a body of interpretation of the NRA which is as important as the original act. They have taken government into varied fields of private enterprise and new controls. Yet they have been thrown on the national screen so quickly that few commentators have had an opportunity properly to digest them.

Cost of Living

It is good to note that the resurvey of the index of living costs to which reference was made in this column last week has now been ordered by President Roosevelt. We mentioned the out-of-dateness of the existing index. The President himself illustrated our point. He said an examination of the items composing the index disclosed that one of them was "ladies' high-buttoned shoes." These were worn back in 1918, when the index was originally compiled, but one would have to go a long way into the backwoods now to find a pair in use. Yet the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been gravely recording the change in price on such a commodity and weighting it with other prices in its periodical index of changes in living costs.

Retail Sales

It is just as important to expedite and issue data on retail sales as on retail prices, or cost of living. Existing figures are far from satisfactory. And they are not as up-to-the-minut as they might be. In order to fill this gap, Mr. Sidney Blumenthal, a leading New York business man, has suggested that retail stores all over the country should prepare such statistics. He thinks that data should be collected daily from stores in cities of 10,000 or more, and with capital of $50,000 or more, together with the chain stores and mail order houses. His suggestion has already gone to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

A Market Guide

Mr. Blumenthal is certainly on sound ground when he says that such an index would be of "priceless assistance" in intelligently controlling production. One might go further. It is impossible to know where the recovery movement is going without it. All economic observers are watching consumer absorption of merchandise today. Manufacturers, after the amazing but speculative spirit of activity this spring, have been holding back, waiting to see whether goods are going into the hands of consumers. For information on this subject one has to rely on figures of department-store sales, periodically put out by the Federal Reserve Board. According to this index, sales advanced between April and August by 12 per cent. Industrial production, however, went up 50 per cent between March and the end of June.

The Common Good

"I believe it is true that we must now, as practical men, recognize that we are going in the next months, in the next years, to be compelled to test what we do in banking, what we do in business by its effect upon the total economic situation, upon the common good."—Mr. Henry Bruere, president, Bowery Savings Bank, New York.

H. B. E.

Brisk Buying In The Cotton Cloth Market Continues

Heavy Purchases by Mail-Order Houses and Large Jobbers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 19—The brisk buying movement which was inaugurated during the latter part of the previous week with heavy purchases by some large jobbers and mail-order houses continued with increasing momentum throughout last week.

During the several weeks of falling prices there accumulated a large mass of needs which became more and more urgent each week, but which was withheld until the buyers were satisfied prices had reached the bottom for the present.

The heavy purchases above referred to were taken as a signal that the time had arrived to fill their urgent needs and buyers from every trade sought the goods they wanted. The demand was so great that mills raised their prices every day and on some goods oftener.

Buyers and Sellers Profit

In looking back over the week of intense activity it was noted that both buyers and sellers had profited by their experience in the previous boom since the inaguration of the New Deal. The speculative excitement was absent and so also were the outsiders who bought in the previous boom from purely speculative motives. It was evident that the speculators had learned to their sorrow that it was not so easy to get rid of their purchases on a falling market. The reason for this is the absence of any "stop loss" rule on the cloth market such as exists on the securities market.

It was also noted that the regular buyers were not speculating. The buying was strictly of a legitimate character and mainly to cover needs that had been postponed during the last five or six weeks and was first of all for near-by deliveries. Many contracts were purchased providing for weekly deliveries during the balance of the year.

Buying was stimulated by reports from all parts of the country of increased consumer buying at retail. In the South where farmers were receiving the bonus for plowing in their cotton and in those centers where textile workers have received substantial increases of income retail sales are reported far ahead of the previous year. This is also true of the agricultural sections of the West where farmers' income from the wheat crop is about double that of last year. Industrial centers all over the country except steel and coal also show increased buying power which is reflected in better sales of textile goods.

The buying included nearly all sections of the coarse goods market although the uplift in prices was confined to the print cloths and broadcloths.

Sheetings were also bought in quantities, but the buying had the effect of only stopping the downward trend except in a very few numbers. Mills making these goods did not sell many September deliveries during the last buying movement as they expected to get better prices after Aug. 1, but the demand slackened and they piled up a large lot of unsold goods on their shelves.

Competition among themselves was so strong that buyers have recently made their own prices except in a few cases. The sales of last week have left the sheeting mills in a much stronger statistical position and they hope to get better prices in the near future if the movement continues as expected.

Michigan Employment Gains

DETROIT, Sept. 19—Michigan industrial employment on Aug. 15 showed an increase of 5.8 per cent over a month previous and was 17.7 per cent ahead of the corresponding date last year, according to report of 475 Michigan manufacturing establishments to the state bureau of labor statistics. Dollar pay rolls of these concerns on Aug. 15 were 6 per cent higher than on July 15 and 39.1 per cent larger than on Aug. 15, 1932.

Canadian National's Net Up

MONTREAL, Sept. 19—Gross traffic earnings of all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System during the week ended Sept. 14 totaled $3,455,341, compared with $3,115,000 in the corresponding 1932 period, an increase of $340,341.

Bell Telephone Stations Increase

New York, Sept. 19

BASED on figures of affiliated operating telephone companies so far this month, it is practically certain that for September a net gain in telephone stations will be shown by the Bell System.

Generally, the operating companies are now reporting to American Telephone & Telegraph Company that losses have been converted into net gains or that they are "on the line" with losses eliminated and apparently about to register net gains in stations.

Losses in stations by the Bell System have been consistent since the late months of 1930, when, however, for the full year a net gain of some 122,000 stations was shown.

During the two following years, 1931 and 1932, a total net loss of 1,900,000 stations resulted.

American Iron And Steel Executives To Make Staff Changes

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—There will be meetings of the executive committee and the board of the directors of the American Iron & Steel Institute this week, at which the make-up of the official family will be decided.

Because of the considerable amount of work involved in administering the NRA code of fair competition, there may be some drastic changes. It is certain that many additions to the staff of the Institute will be necessary in the coming weeks.

Thus far it has not been decided whether a successor will be elected to Robert P. Lamont, whose resignation as president will be accepted at the meeting of directors. Something like an executive secretary may be the active working head of the Institute under the new plan.

Prior to the election of Mr. Lamont as president the Institute operated under an active secretary.

However, with the many changes made in the last two years and the plans for the future, there will be considerably more work than in the past, and the first step in the direction of organizing a complete official family is likely to be started at the directors' meeting this week.

Texas Oil Drop Cuts Country's Average By 233,215 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 19 (AP)—A big drop in Texas production cut the country's daily average crude oil output by a total of 233,215 barrels last week, says the Oil & Gas Journal.

The Texas figure was 986,467 barrels, or 260,787 barrels less than during the week ending Sept. 9. In East Texas alone the drop was 166,558 barrels, to 470,000 barrels.

Oklahoma's output was up 50,780 barrels to 564,640 barrels daily, although California had a decrease of 23,000 barrels, the figure for last week being 490,000 barrels. Kansas output increased 2425 barrels to 130,100 barrels and Rocky Mountain production was 1580 barrels higher, to 82,240. Eastern fields were cut 4000 barrels to 124,000.

Total United States production was 2,482,386 barrels, as compared to 2,715,601 the previous week.

United Electric Has Deficit

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—United Electric Railways Company reports for August deficit after all charges of $43,503. This compares with deficit in August, 1932, after all charges of $42,052. For the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1933, denicit after all charges of $351,909 is shown, as compared with loss after all charges of $341,449 in corresponding period of 1932.

Stock Exchange Members Seek To Avert Added Tax

Asked to Sign Petitions to Executives of City and State

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Members of the New York Stock Exchange have before them today two petitions which they are asked to sign, one of which urges Mayor John P. O'Brien to veto the proposed 4-cent stock transfer and brokerage gross income taxes, and the other asking Governor Herbert H. Lehman to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session to bar the enforcement of these New York City laws.

The petitions were sent out yesterday by Mr. Curtis B. Dall, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, and a member of the brokerage firm of Fenner, Beane & Ungerleider, of No. 60 Beaver Street. He also is a member of the Wall Street group which is protesting against the Tammany tax program drafted by Mr. Samuel Untermyer.

Simultaneously it was announced that 12 leading New York Stock Exchange firms had formed a committee on organization of New Jersey stock exchange and had sent letters to all members of the New York Stock Exchange asking them to say whether they would join the new market. Initiation fee has been set tentatively at $100.

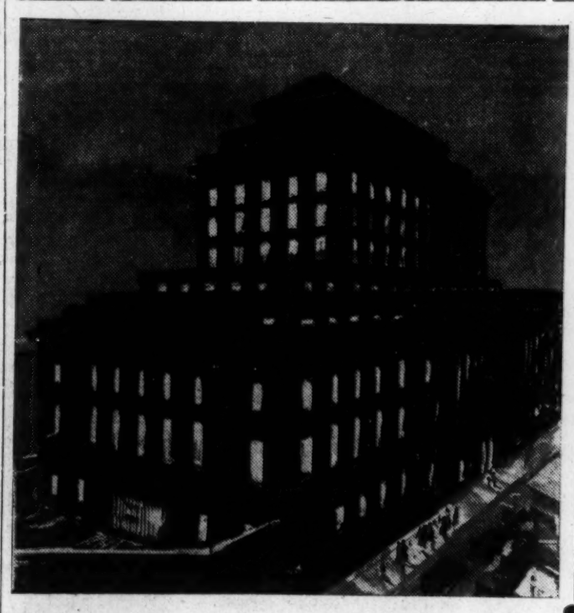
The petitions sent to Mayor O'Brien and Governor Lehman assert that the taxes imposed on stock transfers and brokerage gross income "will enormously reduce state revenue and drive the security business outside of New York State," and will greatly increase unemployment and reduce salaries. Governor Lehman is urged to use his "good offices to influence the city of New York to rescind these unjust laws."

Brokerage firms receiving the petitions were asked to have all their employees who sympathize with the protest sign them.

United Air Lines Shows Steady Rise in Traffic

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—Air mail carried on the United Air Lines during August showed the largest increase in recent months.

August air mail poundage totaled 308,000, compared with 286,000 pounds in July. The company announced that air mail had increased gradually but steadily for four months.



Celebrating...

The Monitor's Second House Warming

IN NOVEMBER, 1908, The Christian Science Monitor had its FIRST house warming in a new building in Boston, Massachusetts, built especially for that purpose, where the first issue of this international daily newspaper was published. ¶ Twenty-five years later—November, 1933—the Monitor is having its SECOND house warming in a new $4,000,000 building now occupied by all the Monitor's Boston family. ¶ To commemorate this important event in its history and also to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of The Christian Science Publishing Society, the Monitor will celebrate from

November 20 to 25

Progress Week

During this week the Monitor will bend the efforts of its huge staff throughout the world to publishing outstanding issues, each containing a rotogravure supplement to tell the story of the Monitor's progress during the past twenty-five years, and to record the outstanding events in world history during the same period. During this week historians of world repute will interpret for the Monitor the past quarter of a century of progress in America and Europe as it covers natural science, invention, music, art and literature.

Come to this Second House Warming of the Monitor and invite your friends!

The coupon and 30 cents will bring you this milestone in your paper's progress. Why not send the series to your friends also?

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts

Enclosed is ..... for which please send "Progress Week" issues of The Christian Science Monitor—November 20 to 25, 1933, to the following names:

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Seeded Stars Given Battle In Coast Play

Vines, Quist, Turnbull and Wilde Extended in Tennis Singles

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (AP)—Seeded stars of the Pacific Southwest singles tennis championship ran into trouble yesterday but were able to survive the second round of play.

From H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., on down through the list of foreign stars those players not recognized in the draw put up a determined fight only to fall short of turning in the upsets.

Vines defeated Alan D. Herrington, former Stanford star, now of Hollywood, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4. The former national champion found Herrington a determined opponent. He forced the Pasadena youth into a series of errors in the first set and gave him considerable trouble in the third, but Vines, with bursts of his old form, swept through the second set and finished his opponent off in the deciding set with a terrific service and closely calculated placements.

Australia's two entrants also experienced difficulties. Adrian K. Quist was driven to three sets before he eliminated Dale Issenhuth, former Los Angeles High School player, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4. His teammate, Donald P. Turnbull, found a tartar in Charles Carr, another California youngster, but managed to pull out with a 7—5, 1—6, 6—1 victory.

One of the English stars, Frank H. D. Wilde, was forced to three sets by William Seward, former national boys' doubles champion from Beverly Hills. Seward won the first set convincingly, 6—2, dropped the second, 6—1, and then rallied in the third set but lost 6—4.

Japan's stars fared a little better. Jiro Sato, ranking Nipponese entrant, easily defeated S. Yoshikawa, a California Japanese player, 6—4, 6—4.

Ryosuke Nunoi defeated Jess Millman, University of Southern California player, in straight sets, 7—5, 7—5, and Eikichi Ito, junior champion of Japan, won from Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Bob Quinn Business Manager of Dodgers

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Judge Steve McKeever, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, today announced that Bob Quinn, former owner of the Boston Red Sox of the American League, would succeed David Driscoll as business manager of the Dodgers. Driscoll announced his resignation today and it was followed shortly by the announcement of the appointment of Quinn to take his place. Quinn, former business manager of the St. Louis Browns, sold the Red Sox to Thomas A. Yawkey and Eddie Collins last spring and acquired control of the Reading team of the New York-Pennsylvania League, which he operated through the season just closing.

In announcing Quinn's appointment Judge McKeever indicated that his authority probably would be greater than that exercised by Driscoll, although he will have the same title of business manager. Quinn will report Oct. 1.

Ernest Harper Claims A New World's Record

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 19 (AP)—Ernest Harper of the Hallamshire Harriers today ran 20 miles, 1604 yards 2½ feet in two hours to claim a world record for the time. Officials said the best previous mark for two hours was 20 miles 1150 yards made by Romonen at Toronto in July.

The listed world record for a two-hour run is 20 miles 952 yards by H. Green, of Great Britain, at London May 12, 1913.

Brown Football Starts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19 (AP)—Fifty-five candidates, the largest number ever to grace a Brown opening day football session, staged the preliminary drill on Aldrich Field yesterday. Capt. Joseph E. Buonanno '34 piloted one veteran eleven through an extended session in fundamentals. Every candidate of the invited list, except Nelson J. Gurll, sophomore tackle, was on hand for the field session. D. O. (Tuss) McLaughry announced a new line and backfield shift as a further development of his famous triple wingback formation, and work on that was scheduled to start today. Brown will confine its activities to one field drill each day until Thursday, the mornings being given over to blackboard work. Double field drills will open Thursday and continue to next Wednesday. Brown's opening day squad showed five men who weighed 200 pounds or more and 13 who tipped the beam at 190 or above.

Philadelphia Signs Pair

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19 (AP)—Two more players, a third baseman and a left-handed pitcher, have been signed by the Phillies and will report at the spring training camp at Winter Haven, Fla., next March. The third baseman is Jack Kroner, from the Municipal League of St. Louis. The pitcher, John Kerdock, has been performing around his home town of Mount Carmel, Penna., and formerly pitched for Springfield, Mo.

TORONTO

For parents wishing for their children individual training in a home school, the PARENTS' NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION SCHOOL OF TORONTO

At Hillsboro, 22 St. Leonard's Avenue

offers

Constructive Play for Nursery Age—
Lessons for Children from Six years—
Physical Training—Singing—Handicrafts—
Drawing — Gardening — Nature Study.

They Repeat

People only place repeat orders when they have been satisfied with the original transaction. Week after week thousands upon thousands of people shop regularly at Eaton's; people who have been satisfied with Eaton quality and values and whose personal experience has convinced them that:—

Day In and Day Out—With Newest Merchandise — Largest Variety — GUARANTEED Good Value.

It Pays to Shop at Eaton's

T. EATON Co LIMITED TORONTO CANADA

Big Six Conference Bans Radiocasting

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Sept. 19

RADIO is bothering football again. The "Big Six" has announced a rule forbidding the radiocasting of its Conference games, contests between University of Missouri, University of Kansas, University of Nebraska, University of Oklahoma, Kansas State College and Iowa State College. Games with non-Conference opponents may be radiocast, if the play is away from home and the opponent wishes, according to C. L. Brewer, Missouri athletic director, who has just completed a poll of the athletic directors.

University of Minnesota, in the "Big Ten," announces the repudiation of a contract with one station which proposed to sell its time to a brewery concern, which would mix beer advertising with its accounts of the games. No such sponsorships will be sanctioned, the university ruled.

Tex Carleton Too Good for New York As Cardinals Win

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	54	.630
Pittsburgh	81	64	.559
Chicago	82	66	.554
St. Louis	79	67	.541
Boston	75	68	.524
Brooklyn	58	83	.411
Philadelphia	55	84	.396
Cincinnati	57	89	.390

Results Sept. 18

Boston 8, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 4.

The St. Louis Cardinals delayed the New York Giants in their quest for the National League baseball pennant yesterday, when, with Tex Carleton pitching, they defeated the New Yorkers, 4 to 3. The Giants need one more victory to clinch the flag. Carleton went the distance in the box for the Cardinals, holding the league leaders to seven hits, which he kept well scattered. With the score tied in the eighth and Leo Durocher on third base as the result of a triple, Carleton came through with a single to drive in the winning run. Fitzsimmons started for the Giants, but it wasn't long before Terry had Herman Bell in the box. Bell showed signs of weakening in the fifth and Carl Hubbell was called in. The Cards made seven hits and scored three of their runs with Terry's star left-hander working.

Pittsburgh won the first game of a doubleheader from the Phillies yesterday, 2 to 1, pushing that club into the National League cellar; but the Phils came back in the second game with Big Ed Holley pitching and turned the tables on the Buccs by winning, 6 to 0. Heinie Meine pitched the opener for the Pirates, Paul Waner providing the necessary punch by hitting a homer in the eighth. Holley had little trouble in his game. Hurst and Klein led the attack on Hoyt and Chagnon, the former getting a triple.

The Boston Braves did more slugging yesterday than they have done for some time and stopped Cincinnati's winning streak which had extended to five games. The Tribe thereby retained its chance to get into the first division. Fourteen hits rattled off Boston bats, nine of them for extra bases. Bill Urbanski and Buck Jordan each connected with three safeties, the former including a pair of triples in his collection. Joe Mowry played a brilliant game in left field and hit a double and triple. Fred Frankhouse was hit hard, but managed to come through in the pinches.

Van Mungo scattered 11 Chicago hits over nine innings yesterday and helped the Brooklyn Dodgers to a 6-to-4 victory. The Dodgers pounded Leroy Herrmann for four hits and five runs during the first three innings, driving him out of the box in the third. Johnny Frederick hit a homer and single, batting across three runs. Cuyler had three safeties for the Cubs. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	x	4	12	1
New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	1

Batteries—Carleton and O'Farrell, Wilson; Fitzsimmons, Bell, Hubbell and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Rigler, McGrew and Klem. Time—2h. 12m.

At Pittsburgh—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	x	2	6	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	0

Batteries — Meine and Padden; Elliott, Ragland and Davis. Losing pitcher—Ragland. Umpires—Quigley and Stark. Time—1h. 34m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	9	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries — Holley and Davis; Hoyt, Chagnon and Grace. Finney. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Stark and Quigley. Time—1h. 37m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	8	14	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	12	1

Batteries — Frankhouse and Hogan; Johnson, Stout and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Barr and Pfirman. Time—1h. 44m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	9	2
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4	11	2

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Herrmann, Henshaw, Bush and Phelps. Losing pitcher—Herrmann. Umpires — Magerkurth, Moran and Reardon. Time—2h.

The Rest Wins Match

LONDON, Sept. 19 (Canadian Press)—The Rest of England proved much too strong for Yorkshire, English county cricket champion, winning the closing first-class match of the season by an innings and 23 runs yesterday. The Rest carried its score to 465 for six wickets before declaring. Yorkshire, which had compiled 292 in its first innings, was dismissed in the second visit to the wickets for 240 runs. Wyatt had scored 136 not out when The Rest's innings was declared, while Leyland made 67 for the county champions.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	102	67	.604
Hollywood	100	69	.591
Portland	96	71	.575
Sacramento	92	76	.548
Oakland	80	89	.473
Missions	72	97	.426
San Francisco	71	98	.420
Seattle	60	108	.361

Results Sept. 18

Sacramento 3, Seattle 3 (6 innings).
Oakland 6, Portland 4.
Only games scheduled.

Buffalo Evens Series

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP)—Buffalo's batting power evened the International League playoff series with the Rochester Red Wings by slugging out a decisive 7-to-2 triumph under the lights here last night.

United States Yachts Leading Bermuda Boats

Have Won Two Out of Three Races and Scored 64¾ Points

Sound Interclub-Bermuda Yacht Series

Yacht and Country	Points
Susan, United States	19½
Canvasback, United States	18
Aileen, United States	17¼
Cardinal, Bermuda	15
Starling, Bermuda	12
Flirt, Bermuda	10
Kenboy, United States	10
Cyric II, Bermuda	7

Team Championship Standing

Country	Won	Lost	Points
United States	2	1	64¾
Bermuda	1	2	44

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 19—By taking both of the races held yesterday in the Sound Interclub-Bermuda series, the United States yachtsmen went into the lead with 2 victories to 1 defeat and 64¾ points against 44 as the result of the three races which have been held to date. The championship will go to the representatives winning four races.

The two races yesterday were held under splendid sailing conditions. There was a strong breeze blowing and a chopping sea; but not a yacht reefed its sails. The first race was won by Susan representing the United States and sailed by Lou Pearson. This yacht had also finished first in the opening race, Sunday. She had a close race with Aileen, also representing the United States and sailed by Corny Shields, the margin between the two being only 30 seconds. Starling was the first Bermuda yacht to finish in this race, coming in third. The United States scored 24¼ points to 12 for the visitors.

The second race was not as close as the first. Aileen finishing first this time with Canvasback, also representing the United States, second, 4m. 43s. behind the winner. Susan finished sixth in this race. Aileen was high scorer for the day with 15½ points, which moved it up to third place in the standing, only 2¾ points behind Susan, which was first, with Canvasback, second, 1½ points behind the leader. The summary:

Morning Race

Start, 10:45. Course, 10 Miles

Yacht	Finish
Susan, United States	12:28:15
Aileen, United States	12:28:35
Starling, Bermuda	12:29:29
Canvasback, United States	12:29:32
Kenboy, United States	12:30:28
Flirt, Bermuda	12:31:07
Cardinal, Bermuda	12:31:14
Cyric II, Bermuda	12:31:40

Afternoon Race

Start, 3:55. Course, 12 Miles

Aileen, United States	6:42:00
Canvasback, United States	6:46:43
Cardinal, Bermuda	6:48:34
Kenboy, United States	6:48:48
Flirt, Bermuda	6:49:27
Susan, United States	6:49:46
Cyric II, Bermuda	6:51:06
Starling, Bermuda	6:51:18

Gehrig Twice Hits Homers As Yanks Split With Chicago

American League

Washington	95	48	.664
New York	84	55	.604
Philadelphia	73	67	.521
Cleveland	74	71	.510
Detroit	69	77	.473
Chicago	63	79	.444
Boston	58	84	.408
St. Louis	54	89	.378

Results Sept. 18

St. Louis 4, Washington 2.
New York 6, Chicago 1.
Chicago 4, New York 3.
Cleveland 9, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 8.

Lou Gehrig hit two long home runs yesterday in Yankee Stadium, but the best the New York Yankees could do was divide a doubleheader with the Chicago White Sox. Johnny Allen, young right-hander, yielded only two hits in the first contest and received good support from his mates. Gehrig hit his twenty-eighth homer in the sixth, while Walker batted across three runs with a triple and homer. Paul Gregory went the route for the Sox. Leslie Tietje, Texas League rookie, pitched the second game for Chicago and was effective. Wyatt had to be called in in the ninth when the Yanks threatened. Gehrig connected with his twenty-ninth circuit smash in this game.

Sam Gray, released a few weeks ago by the Washington Senators, came back and pitched against his former mates yesterday and defeated them 4 to 2. Gray worked eight innings for St. Louis and then Hadley finished. The Senators were very much in the game until the eighth inning, when the Browns put on a rally which netted two runs. Ted Gullic accounted for three of the Brownie runs with a single and homer. Heinie Manush led the Washington attack with four out of four. The Senators need two more victories to clinch the American League pennant.

A four-run uprising in the seventh inning yesterday gave the Philadelphia Athletics a 9-to-8 triumph over the Detroit Tigers. The lead see-sawed back and forth three times before the A's finally went ahead for good in the seventh. Four pitchers worked for Connie Mack, McKeithan, a rookie, getting credit for the victory. Detroit used three boxmen, Cramer, Johnson and Higgins hit homers for the A's, while Fox hit one for the Tigers.

Boston could do nothing with the right-handed offerings of Oral Hildebrand yesterday at Fenway Park and the Cleveland Indians won by 9 to 0. Hildebrand looked immense in the box, for the only two hits made by the Red Sox might have been caught with a little more exertion on the part of one or two Indians. Meanwhile, Boston gave Gordon Rhodes sloppy support and looked more like a semiprofessional organization than a big league club. Trosky drove in three runs for the Indians with a homer and two singles. The scores by innings:

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	x	9	12	1
Detroit	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	8	9	1

Batteries — Mahaffey, Coombs, Peterson, McKeithan and Cochrane; Hamlin, Hogsett, Auker and Pasek, Hayworth. Winning pitcher—McKeithan. Losing pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Owens and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 14m.

At New York—First Game

Inning—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	x	6	10	1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1

Batteries—Allen and Dickey; Gregory and Sullivan. Umpires—McGowan, Hildebrand and Summers. Time—1h. 47m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	9	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	0

Batteries—Tietje, Wyatt and Berry; Ruffing and Rensa. Winning pitcher—Tietje. Umpires—Summers, Hildebrand and McGowan. Time—2h. 5m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	7	0
Washington	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0

Batteries — Gray, Hadley and Hemsley; Burke and Berg. Winning pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—2h.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	—	9	15	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	2	5

Batteries — Hildebrand and Pytlak; Rhodes, Welch, Andrews and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 54m.

Work on Park Starts Soon

General manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox said Monday that the actual reconstruction of Fenway Park, which has been rumored for some time, will begin on Monday, Sept. 25. The Osborne Engineering Company of Cleveland, Ohio, the corporation that was responsible for the building of Yankee Stadium, Cleveland Stadium, Braves Field and Navin Field, will be in charge of the work. The seating capacity will be enlarged from approximately 28,000 to 38,000. New seats will be erected in the grandstand, which will be extended to the wall in left field. The left and center-field fence will be replaced by a steel and cement wall. A new roof will also be put over the grandstand in such a way that double-decked stands may be erected in the future if necessary.

Indoor Lacrosse League

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP)—Harry B. Taber, formerly connected with the Buffalo Bisons in the International Hockey League and former business manager of the St. Louis Flyers of the American league, yesterday announced the formation of a professional indoor lacrosse league composed of teams from the east, mid-west and Canada. Teams represented in the league, Taber said, will be Buffalo, Toronto, Rochester, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis. Present plans, drawn up at an organization meeting, call for two divisions in the league with an interlocking schedule.

Friedman Signs as Player

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Benny Friedman, who was manager, coach and player with the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Football League last year, yesterday signed with the new owners of the Dodgers as a player only. Friedman had been considering offers from several other clubs. Christian Keener (Red) Cagle, former Army star and John (shipwreck) Kelly, former Kentucky Great, purchased the Dodgers this fall and hired Capt. John E. McEwan, former Army and Holly Cross mentor, as coach.

Joan Ridley Wins Another

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19 (AP)—Joan C Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., yesterday won the Philadelphia district women's grass court tennis championship with a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Catherine Kendig, 20-year-old Philadelphian, at the Germantown Cricket Club. Succeeding to the title won last year by Cecilia Riegel of Philadelphia, the tall English player, top-seeded in the tourney, won her second crown in less than two weeks. She recently captured the middle states title.

Sea Gull Ban Discussed

MONTREAL, Sept. 19 (AP)—Frank Greenleaf, president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, yesterday said the association was considering a lifting of the ban against the Atlantic City Sea Gulls but that several points "are still being inquired into." Members of the association were "forbidden to play the Sea Gulls last year after complaints were made that players signed with Canadian teams had "jumped" to the United States team.

International League Playoff

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	1	1	.500
Buffalo	1	1	.500

Results Sept. 18

Buffalo 7, Rochester 3.

American Association Playoff

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	3	2	.600
Minneapolis	2	3	.400

Results Sept. 16

Columbus 7, Minneapolis 5 (10 innings).

By-Plays

A Remarkable Golf Championship

WHEN George T. Dunlap Jr. holed the putt which made him amateur golf champion of the United States, he brought to a close one of the most remarkable amateur championship tournaments ever held under the auspices of the U. S. G. A. From the time the qualifying round was started up to the very end of play something of a record-breaking character was springing up most of the time. The record medal card of 141 by John N. Fischer and the fact that 12 men had to play off for eight places in order to qualify for match play, with a record card of 150 necessary to get into this playoff, were features of the qualifying round. The elimination of such golfers as John Goodman, United States open champion, and Fischer in the first and second rounds, the elimination of the defending champion, C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., in the quarterfinal round; the victory of Max R. Marston, the 1923 champion, over Jack J. Munger in the semifinal round, and Dunlap's remarkable 68 for the first 18 holes of the final round were features which made this tournament stand out above its predecessors.

There has been much talk about changing the conditions which govern these tournaments. When Francis deS. Ouimet, the 1914 and 1931 champion, failed to qualify in the preliminary tests, there was much opposition expressed to the conditions governing them. Then it was also claimed that the qualifying-round proper should be increased from 36 to 72 holes of play. Then again the two 18-hole round matches, which are played Wednesdays, were condemned for resulting in many fine players being eliminated who would continue in play were these matches lengthened to 36 holes. It will not be surprising if one or more of these points are discussed at the next meeting of the United States Golf Association. How many of them will receive favorable consideration is a question, especially after the results in the tournament just closed.

It is quite possible there have been cases where, if the 18-hole matches had been 36 holes, one of the favorites who was defeated might have won; but as a rule the person ahead at the end of 18 holes generally wins the match. In this connection, it is interesting to note that, in the three rounds of this year's amateur tournament in which 36 holes were played, there was not a match where the player who was leading at the end of the first 18 did not win the match. In the Marston-Noyes match in the third round the two players were all even at the end of 18 holes and again at the end of 36 holes, with Marston winning at the thirty-eighth. Had this match been at 18 holes, Noyes would have won, had their extra holes come out as did the first and second holes in the afternoon. So that this was the only match of all the 36-hole ones in which the result would have been different. Under such conditions, it hardly seems likely that the U. S. G. A. would consider extending the 18-hole matches, as it would take the tournament over into a second week or force play on Sunday.

* * *

Might Be Carried Too Far

The novel idea of prizes at the recent sports of the Wycombe Phoenix Athletic Club, near London, consisting of furniture made by local manufacturers, is surely a good one, and one likely to spread. It is certainly a happy way of advertising the home product, but, of course, it could be taken too earnestly. One can easily imagine the complications that might arise if an immaculately dressed lawn tennis player was confronted with a sack of coal on winning a tournament at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

* * *

A Girl World Champion in the Making

Miss Willy den Ouden, the now 15-year-old Dutch girl, who acquitted herself so splendidly in August, 1932, at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, where she was placed second in the 100-meter freestroke event for women, as Helene E. Madison won the championship for the United States, has not been spoiled by the praise and laudation which were liberally poured out over her in recognition of the commendable way in which she defended the Dutch colors. The day after her return home, when an enthusiastic public and press gave her the welcome of her life, she went back to high school again as an obedient and industrious pupil, carrying an impressive satchel dangling from the handlebar of her bicycle.

Wise parents saw diligently to it that her swimming efforts did not interfere in the least with her study and the sound and thorough education they had planned for her. On the other hand, they did not wish to interfere either with a reasonable desire for further swimming training on her part. This accounts for an endless number of new swimming records set by her recently, and an equally endless number of victories in swimming competitions. One of the most promising and interesting among these new records is, however, the new world-record 200-meter freestroke which Willy den Ouden recently set officially at 2m. 28 3-5s. at the Eastern Swimming Basin in Rotterdam. This is six seconds under Miss Madison's record of 2m. 34⅘s.

Revised Pony Polo Schedule Announced

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—A revised schedule for the national open polo championships was announced last night by the United States Polo Association.

Originally scheduled to begin last Saturday, the tournament was postponed a week because heavy rains had flooded the playing field at the Meadow Brook Club at Westbury. The revised schedule:

Sept. 23—Greentree vs. Templeton, and Sands Point vs. Westbury; Sept. 24, Hurricanes vs. Aurora; Sept 27, winner of Greentree-Templeton vs. winner of Sands Point-Westbury; Sept. 30, final round.

The Monty Waterbury memorial tournament, conducted on a handicap basis, will open on Thursday, Sept. 28, with a game between the losers of the first two games of the open championship. The Waterbury tournament will be completed the following week.

Southern Association Playoff

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	3	2	.600
Memphis	2	3	.400

Result Sept. 18

New Orleans 12, Memphis 3.

New Orleans Captures Final

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19 (AP)—New Orleans won the 1933 Southern Association championship yesterday and the right to meet San Antonio, of the Texas League, in the Dixie series by smashing out a 12-to-3 victory over Memphis in the fifth and final game of the Southern Association playoff. The Pelican batters fell on a string of Memphis pitchers for 16 timely hits.

Miss Orcutt Wins Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., Sept. 19—Maureen Orcutt won the qualifying-round gold medal in the annual women's New Jersey State golf championship here yesterday with a card of 81, three strokes better than the card turned in by Charlotte Glyting of the Rock Spring Golf Club, defending champion.

England and Canada Tied in Dinghy Series

International Dinghy Sailing Championship

Country	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
England	3	1	50	32
Canada	3	1	48	36½
Long Island	1	3	38½	43½
Rochester	1	3	27	52

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 19—Four races were held in the international round-robin team series for dinghy yachts at the Seawanhka Corinthian Yacht Club off this port yesterday. The Canadian yachtsmen made the best showing for the day and, as a result, are today tied in the championship standing with England, each of these countries having won 3 races and lost 1. England is leading in points scored with 50 for and 32 against as against 48 for and 36½ against Canada. The championship, however, is to be decided on number of races won in a round-robin series best two-out-of-three.

The Canada Yacht Club met the Rochester Yacht Club in the morning yesterday and took the first three places for a score of 15 1-4 points to 6. In the afternoon the Canadians defeated the Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club of Lowestoft, England 11 points to 10 1-4. The Long Island Sound yachtsmen won and lost in their two races yesterday, England defeating them in the morning 14½ to 7, while they defeated the Rochester Yacht Club in the afternoon race 15 1-4 to 6.

Dutch Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The great progress made in the realm of association football by players in this country was again emphasized on the occasion of the recent visit of the famous Corinthian team of England, the home of the game. The Corinthians were visiting Holland in connection with the jubilee year celebrations of the Hague Football Club and they were defeated in all their three matches. The first was at Arnhem against the local club and the score was 2 goals against 1, the second was here versus the Hague Club, the score was 7 to 2, while the third took place at Heemstede, where The Swallows team won easily, 6 to 2. Although the visiting team was not at full strength it included several Oxford and Cambridge University soccer blues and some players who have represented England in amateur international matches.

Army Swimmers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALDERSHOT, Eng.—The representatives of the Army scored a comfortable victory over those of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and Royal Air Force in the annual triangular interservice swimming championship. The soldiers obtained 36 points from the 10 events while the airmen were second with 73½, and the sailors third, 67½. This success was the Army's fifth consecutive win in a series instituted in 1933. In all, the soldiers have won on eight occasions, the sailors once, while the 1924 meeting resulted in a tie. In the waterpolo matches the Army defeated the R. A. F. by 4 goals to 1; R. N. and R. M. defeated the Army by 2 goals to 1, and R. N. and R. M. drew with R. A. F. two goals each.

N. E. A. A. U. Elects

William J. Kenney, president; Thomas J. Kanaly, vice-president, and J. Frank Facey, secretary-treasurer, were all reelected for the current year at the annual meeting of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, held at the Boston A. A. clubhouse last night. Mr. Facey was also elected to represent this sector on the Olympic committee. Mr. Kenney, Mr. Facey, Frank J. Facey, Herbert Holm, J. J. Sheehan, and Mr. Kanaly were elected delegates to the national convention. George V. Brown, John Magee, and B. B. Osthuse were named as alternates.

Welsh Team Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTHCAWL, Wales — Southerndown Golf Club won the Welsh team golf championship for the first time since 1921 when in the final match of the interclub competition, played on the Royal Porthcawl Golf Club's course here recently, its representatives defeated those of Glamorganshire by 4 matches to 3. Glamorgan won the title in 1931 and again last year. In the semifinal round, Southerndown defeated Dinas Powys by 4 games to 3 and Glamorgan beat Raydr by 6 games to 1. Earlier this season the Royal Porthcawl Club won the Welsh women's team competition.

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EDINBURGH

Drive in Detroit To Clean Up City Nets 21 Hoodlums

Marks First Step in Move to Rid Wayne County of Gangsters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Police swooped down upon the underworld here the other day and clapped 21 hoodlums in jail.

Hoodlums have been in Detroit jails before, but not in such large parties. And seldom have they been gathered in which such abruptness and determination.

For, like the rest of the nation, Wayne County, of which Detroit occupies the greater share, has been prodded into taking action to rid itself of public enemies.

And the push will continue, in the words of Mr. Harry S. Toy, county prosecutor, "until we drive theis menacing criminal element from our midst."

Mr. Toy, who instigated the one-man-jury racket inquiry, now laid aside temporarily for the banking investigation, recently decided that "severe and unusual methods" should be taken immediately to curb what appeared to be a crime wave.

He ordered Detroit and suburban law enforcement officers to "arrest every known gangster or hoodlum" in their respective jurisdictions.

Thirteen of the hoodlums taken in this initial raid, which was made simultaneously throughout the county, remained in jail while eight were released on $1000 bonds.

Making possible this wholesale roundup is the Michigan "public enemy" law, which provides that persons shown to be of questionable character or to have committed any of numerous minor misdeeds may be adjudged guilty of disorderly conduct and either sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment or fined $100, or both.

"This law," Mr. Toy notes, "has not the teeth that the California vagrancy law has but it is all we have and we intend to utilize it to the fullest extent."

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FLETCHERS
DELICIOU

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1549

By K. A. L. Kubbel

Black — 11 Pieces

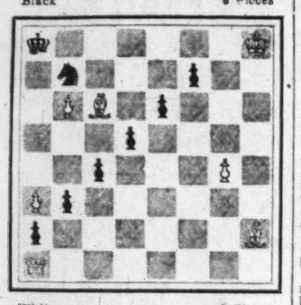
White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1550

By I. Telkes

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

These problems were awarded first prizes in the British Chess Federation B. C. Laws Memorial tourneys No. 10 and 11, 1932-33.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1547. K-B3

No. 1548. 1. Q-B8 — threat
2. Q-Q6ch
1. ——— K-Q4
2. Q-B7ch
1. ——— Kt-B4 or R-R3 or Q-K4
2. B-Kt2ch
1. ——— R-QB4
2. R-K4ch
1. ——— R-K4
2. R-B4ch
1. ——— Q-QB4
2. Q-B4ch

End-Game No. 165. White wins: 1 P-B4, R-R7ch; 2 K-Q3, R-R6ch; 3 K-B2, PxP; 4 P-R7, P-B6; 5 K-Q2 and wins.

End-Games

This position arose in a game played by Dr. Lasker and Kempner at Berlin, 1909. White wins brilliantly, ending in eight moves in the main variation.

End-Game No. 166

Black — 13 Pieces

White — 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Dr. Alekhine, who made a quick visit to the United States after the Folkestone tournament especially to break the simultaneous blindfold record at a Century of Progress, Chicago, and has since visited Puerto Rico, has just returned to Europe, where it is expected that he will visit Holland. Shortly before sailing he received a cablegram from Bogoljubow, like himself a native Russian, and now under Hitlerized German chess, titular German champion, with a challenge for a world's championship match to be contested next year. In the absence of further details it is to be assumed that the challenger is reasonably confident of meeting the severe financial arrangements (about $12,000), and hopes to improve his score of 5-11 in the match played in 1929.

Dr. Alekhine is reported to be writing a third book, dealing with his chess career since his match with Capablanca, which closed his "Auf dem Wege zur Weltmeisterschaft," not yet translated into English.

Betbeder took Alekhine's place at first board in the France-Czechoslovakia match at Folkestone. The game began along lines similar to the Flohr-Kashdan encounter, but finished hardly so satisfactorily from the former's point of view.

English Opening

Flohr White	Betbeder Black	Flohr White	Betbeder Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	21 KtxBP	QxRch
2 Kt-QB3	P-B3(a)	22 QxQ	RxQ
3 P-K4	P-Q4	23 KxR	R-B
4 P-K5	P-Q5	24 KxB	RxKt
5 PxKt	PxKt	25 R-Q	K-B2
6 PxKtP(b)	PxPch	26 R-Q4	K-Kt3
7 BxP	BxP	27 RxP	K-B4
8 Q-B2	Q-B2	28 P-R3	R-Q2
9 P-B4(c)	Kt-R3	29 P-Kt4	P-QR4
10 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	30 P-KR4	P-Kt4
11 B-K2	CastlesQR	31 PxP	PxP
12 CastlesQR	P-K3	32 P-Kt5	P-Kt5
13 P-QKt4	KtxP(d)	33 R-K5ch	K-B5(f)
14 BxKt	QxPch	34 RxP	P-Kt6
15 R-Q2	Q-B3	35 R-R8	P-Kt7
16 Q-Kt2	Q-R3	36 R-QKt8	K-B6
17 B-B3	BxB	37 K-Kt3	R-Q8ch
18 QxB	P-K4	38 K-B4	R-Q5ch
19 P-KR3(e)	P-K5	Resigns (g)	
20 Kt-Kt5	BxB		

(a) Or 2 . . . P-K3. The text indicates a willingness to transpose into the Slav defense to the Queen's Gambit Declined—one of the new and more combative defenses for Black.

(b) Against Kashdan, Flohr tried, successfully, 6 KtPxP.

(c) This move turns out to be quite meaningless. 9 B-B3 or Q3 is more to the point.

(d) As a result of this, Black gives up a Kt for two pawns and the attack, and, incidentally, avoids any trouble White may be contemplating with his Q side pawns. The sacrifice is probably unsound, however, and is certainly more risky than 13 Q-K2 and B3

(e) White would do much better to unpin the R with 19 K-B2, when Black would still be some material behind.

(f) This is another instance of the fickle nature of R endings. Black's passed P wins because the white K is cut off and White is several moves behind in making his own K side pawns dangerous.

(g) If 39 K-Kt3, K-B7; 40 RxPch, KxR, and White cannot force through a passed P and must lose.

Euwe is by all odds the leading Dutch player, and it is not at all surprising that he won the championship tournament held during mid-July. He was followed by van den Bosch, Hoorn, and Felderhof, in the same order. Here is Euwe's victory over Mulder, in which a brisk attack is terminated with a decisive sacrifice.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe White	Mulder Black	Euwe White	Mulder Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 B-R4	KtxKt(c)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 BxKt	P-KKt4
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	13 B-Kt3	B-Q3
4 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	14 P-Q5	BxB(d)
5 P-KR4(a)	PxKP	15 PxKP!	PxP
6 KtxP	KKt-B3	16 E-Kt6ch	K-K2
7 B-Q3	Q-B2(b)	17 RPxB	P-B4
8 Castles	P-QKt3	18 Q-B2	QR-KB
9 R-K	B-Kt2	19 B-B5	R-B3
10 B-KKt5	P-KR3	20 BxP	Resigns(e)

(a) This leads to a more open game than the usual P-K3, but should give Black no particular trouble in equalizing.

(b) Better 7 . . . P-B4. Black delays too long in opening the center—with P-B4, or less easily with P-K4.

(c) An unfortunate exchange, for it leaves White with a difficult threat in P-Q5, a threat far less potent with the white B at Q3. Black's game is badly compromised after the text. 11 . . . B-K2 is indicated.

(d) Other moves appear equally unsatisfactory for Black.

(e) If 20 . . . RxB; 21 RxRch, KxR; 22 R-Kch, K-B2; 23 Q-B5ch, Kt-B3; 24 Kt-K5ch, K-Kt2; 25 Q-Kt6ch, etc.

Theaters

"Music in the Air"

Colonial Theater — A. C. Blumenthal presents "Music in the Air," a musical adventure in two acts, music by Jerome Kern, book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Week beginning Sept. 18, 1933. First time in Boston.

There is compensation in waiting a year for an operetta of the quality of "Music in the Air" to be shown in Boston. We saw this production in New York in midsummer, under unfavorable conditions. We arrived late, the weather was hot, the performance seemed perfunctory and we left early, wondering how the authors of "The Cat and the Fiddle" could have written anything so dull. Last night we arrived on time, the weather was fine, the performance was smooth and well-timed and we stayed through, enjoying every minute and rejoicing that the authors had been able to produce another piece comparable in charm to "The Cat and the Fiddle." So much for moods, circumstances, performances and what is humorously known as critical opinion.

Still, we insist that the performance was better—perhaps because the players were thrilled at escaping from New York to the provinces. The cast was for the most part the same, but the actors were on their toes. The only important substitution was that of Mr. Donald Brian in the part of the playwright. This, to our notion, constituted an improvement. But there again, allow something for romantic associations. In Mr. Brian's youth and ours, he played Prince Danilo. Nevertheless, his practiced artistry was undoubtedly an asset.

Two of Mr. Brian's colleagues stopped the show, and one of them stole it. Miss Dorothy Johnson and Miss Ivy Scott were required to repeat their song hits; and Mr. Walter Slezak as the bashful Karl held the attention of the audience all the time he was on the stage with his charming personality and his original comedic touches. Others who deserve special mention are Miss Ann Barrie, Miss Désirée Tabor, Miss Marjorie Main and Messrs. Al Shean, Reinald Werrenrath, Nicholas Joy and Harry Mestayer. But above all, Mr. Kern's music and the restraint of the direction, which always bars bathos, make the production the joy that it is.

L. A. S.

"Inspector Charlie Chan"

Hollis Street Theater, Boston—Sigourney Thayer presents "Inspector Charlie Chan," a play in three acts by Valentine Davies, from an Earl Derr Biggers novel, with William Harrigan. Week beginning Sept. 18, 1933. First performance.

It seems hardly fair that no mention of doors is printed in the program of "Inspector Charlie Chan." Really they deserve a place in the cast. No sooner does someone on the stage seek to snatch a few moments' well-earned rest in the middle of a wildly tempestuous night than the dance of the doors begins. Some burst open; others merely permit a faint gleam of light to shine through and indicate that the occupant of the room is up to tricks. And every time those doors move something swift and swooping surely happens.

But when Earl Derr Biggers invented the shrewd and kindly and lovable Chinese detective of Honolulu, he depended on no mere mechanical tricks to galvanize his readers. He told always a story that fascinated and held the reader's interest unflagged to the word finis. Most admirably Mr. Valentine Davies, in his play, has done the same. The first night's audience hung on every word and situation.

Ellen Landini, temperamental prima donna, has married and discarded three husbands, is about to cast away the fourth. Husband No. 1, middle-aged, learns that there was a child soon after Landini left him. He invites to his lodge the subsequent husbands; Landini herself, most ably played by Miss Roberta Beatty. A shot. The prima donna is found slain.

Four husbands, an air pilot, a young girl, an ancient Chinese servant—any of them may be guilty. Each might reasonably be supposed to have a motive. To tell more would be unfair. The unraveling of the mystery by Chan is a piece of work that adds to the reputation of Mr. William Harrigan. The Hollis Street Theater opens its season auspiciously with excellent entertainment.

Boston Stage Notes

Joe Cook's new musical, "Hold Your Horses," will close its engagement at the Shubert Friday night in order to allow time for transfer of the elaborate production to New York for the opening there next week. There will be matinées tomorrow, Thursday and Friday.

The Chicago Opera Company opens its engagement at the Boston Opera House with "Rigoletto," next Monday evening.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:15 NBC, Mystery drama.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Advisory Council: "Reducing the Public Works Budget."
7:45 NBC, Don Carney's dog chat.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Rollikers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, "Mozart"; drama; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 "Barn Dance."
10:00 NBC, "Musical Memories"; Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 Organ recital.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, pianists.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; soloist.
6:45 William Harrigan, star of "Charlie Chan."
7:00 Freddie Martin's Orchestra; soloists.
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Eddie East and Ralph Dumke; quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Gen. Nelson A. Miles," sketch; orchestra.
10:30 Phil Saltman's Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Benny Meroff's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, "The Melodeers."
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy"—drama.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:45 "The Merry-Go-Round."
7:00 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:15 Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Mills Brothers, quartet.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:15 CBS, Singin' Sam, baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:45 CBS, Kate Smith; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:30 CBS, Ted Husing; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 "Football—Development of the Rules," Jack Ingersoll.
10:50 Announcements; news.
11:00 Brunswick Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1430kc-313m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
5:15 CBS, "Rangers," sketch.
5:30 CBS, Betty Barthell; orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance programs.
8:00 Bette Brooks; pianists; guitar.
8:15 "The Vanishing Domino," mystery sketch.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
9:30 "In the Master's Music Room."
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:30 Readings with organ.
10:45 CBS, "Light Opera Gems."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Rita Coughlin, songs.
5:15 Wilfred Gotreau, violinist.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 "Silver Strings"; Ann DeMerjian, soloist.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Gypsy Fiddles."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:45 Inverness Serenaders.
8:00 Rhythm Rebels.
8:15 American Legion Band.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm program.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio recital.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, "Yachting as a Hobby."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Announcements; news.
12:00 noon—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—Local programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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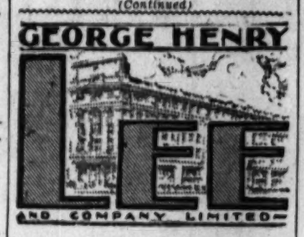

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(Continued)

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Daily Features

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Replica (G. E. G.)—The correspondent writes:

Here at the Century of Progress Exposition I have noticed a number of strange uses of the word "replica." Is it possible that a modern copy, on a smaller scale, of the ship used by Columbus on his voyage of exploration, for example, could be called a replica?

The Italian *replicare*, "to repeat," is the immediate ancestor of our word "replica," which is properly used to designate a duplicate of the original made by the original artist. "Replica" is thus different from "copy" (a more or less accurate reproduction of the original), from "duplicate" (strictly a double of something—from the same die, so to speak), and from "facsimile" (which is a very close imitation of an original). What the visitor at the fair saw was probably a small model.

We recommend that careful speakers resist the loose practice of using "copy," "duplicate," and "replica" interchangeably.

Misplaced modifier (R. L.)—The correspondent submits a form letter from an automobile club, in which appears the following sentence:

Our legal department offers the member complete legal advice on matters pertaining to ownership and operation of your car without cost.

How to own and operate a car without cost! We suspect that the club has inadvertently been more generous in its allegations than it can afford to be in proof. The following recasting is recommended:

Our legal department offers without cost to the member complete legal advice on matters pertaining to the ownership and operation of his car.

The change of the pronoun to the third person is volunteered on the assumption that it should agree with "member." May we be spared membership in a club wherein every member is to be taught how to own and drive our car!

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The largest dome—
in the United States is that of the Capitol in Washington, with a diameter of 135½ feet and a height of 287½ feet.

Asia—
is the largest continent in the world, and embraces over 1-3 the land area of the world.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Golden Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fish Creek, Wis.

WHILE motoring toward a camp where they were to spend the summer, a family discovered that they had lost from their machine a laundry bag containing many clothes belonging to the four children, some items of dress belonging to the parents, and several other articles, all of them important for camp life, and most of them difficult to replace. Although they retraced their way to the point at which they had last noticed the bundle, they could find no sign of it, and were forced to go on without it.

About 10 days after they reached camp, they received a letter from the sma" town near which they had lost the bundle, inquiring if they were the owners of a package found on the highway, and stating that, if so, the package would be forwarded immediately.

A grateful letter brought the bundle by return mail, together with a letter apologizing for the finder's inability to send the soiled articles back laundered. (The writer explained that he had no facilities for drying clothes indoors, and that there had been rain every day for some time.)

The finder of the package, by diligently investigating it, had discovered no mark of identification except a receipted ice bill, made out to the customer by name, but without his address. He wrote to the ice company, asking for the address of the customer. When he received an answer containing a forwarding address, he wrote to this address, inclosing a letter to be forwarded. In this way he had located the owners. He refused to accept any reward for his trouble, saying that he was merely doing what he would like some one to do for him in similar circumstances.

In thanking him for this practical demonstration of the Golden Rule, the owners of the bundle assured him that his kindness would be passed on to others, until its cumulative effect had reached far.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts From Beecher

The real man is the one who always finds excuses for others but never for himself.

A cunning man overreaches no one so much as himself.

The philosophy of one century is the common sense of the next.

Happiness is not the end of life; character is.

The truest self-respect is not to think of self.

"I forgive but I cannot forget," is only another way of saying, "I cannot forgive."

Refinement which carries us away from our fellow men is not God's refinement.

The mother's heart is the child's schoolroom.

Success is full of promise till men get it; and then it is a last year's nest from which the birds have flown.

Some men are like pyramids, which are very broad when they touch the ground, but grow narrow as they reach the sky.

There are many people who think that Sunday is a sponge to wipe out all the sins of the week.

What They Say

Employment

"It it the earnest hope of the Administration that before snow flies 3,000,000 men and women, now unemployed, will be put back to work in industries, and 1,000,000 more of these now out of work be given employment on public works."—*Henry J. Harriman, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.*

Teeth in the Code

"We don't want any police system, but we do want a mechanism for the control of code operations—a mechanism supplemental to that which each industry sets up, as it goes under the Blue Eagle."—*Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.*

Worth Knowing

VISITORS HAVE TAKEN SO MANY LIBERTIES WITH THE ANIMALS IN KRUGER NAT'L PARK IN SOUTH AFRICA THAT THE AUTHORITIES ARE CONSIDERING ERECTING A SIGN SUCH AS "DO NOT PAT THE LIONS"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Children's Corner

The Three Companions—A Star Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER Gertrude's mother had pointed out to her the fire star—red Antares—that shines in the southern sky during the summer, Gertrude watched for it every night before she went to bed. She stood at the southwest window of her room and looked to the right, and there was big Arcturus looking down at her, while over on the left, lower down and smaller, burned the fire star.

Her mother had said that she might stay up every clear night until she had seen these two stars, and at first Gertrude thought that meant that she might stay up late. But, as the days grew shorter, the stars became visible much earlier, and by the time school opened in September, Arcturus and Antares could both be seen by half past eight, quite a little while before it was dark enough for the smaller stars to be visible.

"Both my stars begin with A," said Gertrude one night as mother came into the room. "Are there any other stars beginning with A, I wonder."

"There's another 'A star' shining this minute," said mother, "but we shall have to go to another window to see it, so come along. It's name is Altair."

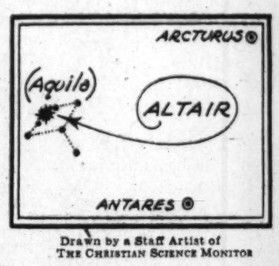
So Gertrude put on her bathrobe and tucked her feet into her warm slippers, for the night was chilly, and skipped off to the dining room with mother. They raised the shade at the southeast window to the top, and there, right in front of them, was a lovely big star—bigger than Arcturus.

"Is that Altair?" asked Gertrude.

"No," said mother, "that is another planet, like Jupiter and Mars. Its name is Saturn. You'll have to look much higher up for Altair."

Leaning out of the window and looking up, a lovely white star was visible, with a smaller star on each side of it.

"That's Altair," said mother, "you can always tell it by its two companions. It's part of a large constellation called Aquila, the Eagle, and it shines in Aquila's neck."



Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

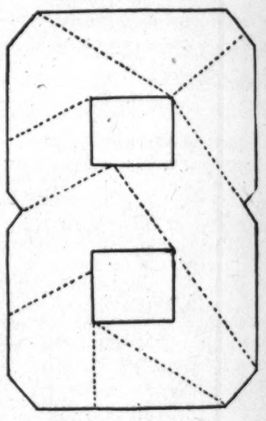
A Diagram to Help You Find Altair.

"It's a very pretty star," said mother—"white, you notice, instead of orange or red, and before very long you can see it from your own window, for it is moving over to the west."

Every night after that, Gertrude watched for Altair from her window. In a very few nights, the three companions were to be seen, high up and to the left, but every night getting lower and farther to the west. Soon, both Arcturus and Antares were gone from sight, not to be seen again until spring, but friendly Altair with its two little companions will not say good night to Gertrude until Christmas time.

Gertrude says that Altair makes her think of a mother taking a walk hand in hand with her two children.

Letter Puzzle No. 8



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Mrs. D. Baily, Strathmore, Alta.
G. K. Ackermann, Cleveland.
Mrs. D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. J. M. Welch, Los Angeles.
Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles.
Mrs. J. Clementson, Mathis, Texas.
Mrs. M. S. Jenkins, Old Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. L. M. Peake, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss B. Ault, Hammond, Ind.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
H. Renfro, Madison, Ind.
J. Peruchette, San Quentin, Calif.
L. E. Caughey, Seattle.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. N. M. Rand, Los Angeles.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
S. Staley, Honolulu.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
H. A. Wagner, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Miss B. Ansell, Wind River, Wyo.
T. Holstman, Peoria, Ill.
L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
P. Gunten, Lausanne, Switzerland.
L. Laird, Glasgow, Scotland.
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Amick, Chicago.
S. Robert, Geneva, Switzerland.
Paul von Gunten, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Brevities

Answers: The reason some women prefer a strong, silent man is that they think he is always listening.

Ft. Wayne News-Sentinel: Plowing under every third orchestra would help the radio.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

FEAR not the anger of the wise to raise;
Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.—POPE.

Letter Puzzle 'C'

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How many things beginning with the letter "C" can you find in this picture? Send your list to the Feature Editor. Four weeks from today the names of all readers who report 30 or more objects will be printed.

In Lighter Vein

The Difference

"What is the difference between electricity and lightning?" the teacher asked.

"You don't have to pay for lightning!" came the prompt reply from a bright boy.—*Answers.*

Hm-m!

Little Kenneth, three, had received a good scolding for being naughty. He stuck his hands in his pockets, rolled his big dark eyes, looking up at his mother, and said, "And I thought you loved me."

Wife: "What was that root you were anxious to find, dear?"
Husband (shortly): "A bus route!" Humorist

Convenience of City Way

After 40 years in a remote country village, a couple sold their farm and decided to live in the city where they could enjoy the comforts of life. So to London they went. They bought a house and set about their life of leisured ease.

On the first morning the wife awoke before sunrise and said: "Isn't it about time you were getting up to light the fire?"

"No, Mary," the man yawned. "I'll call the fire department. We might as well get used to these new-fangled city conveniences right now."—*Tit-Bits.*

Only On a Tour

"I'm surprised at a man like you joy-riding on a Sunday," remarked the busybody in the hotel coffee-room.

"Joy-riding!" retorted the motorist, "I'll have you understand, sir, that I am on a motor tour with my wife."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Code Extended

Almost any day now it will become illegal under the codes of fair competition for a young man to tell a young woman that her eyes are like mountain pools under the moon. To tell her that her hair is a noose of spun gold would be a departure from the statement of strict fact which the NRA requires in all selling arguments. As for the young woman who tells the young man that with a little care and effort two people can live on less than one, it is evident that she is putting forth claims open to statistical refutation. If General Johnson and the codes do not get after her, it is probable that she could be had up under the securities act for misrepresentation.—*New York Times.*

The Editor's Puzzle

147

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The cause of his failure said the professor was on account of failing to properly discriminate between the demands of socializing and study. All of we professors have wanted very badly to see him straighten up. But being a sort of a headstrong fellow, the efforts which first originated with me have been of little or no avail

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Supervised Study Group

A young woman who had been a public school teacher before her marriage, supplements her husband's meager salary by holding a supervised study hour each night in her home. She solicited the immediate neighborhood and convinced parents that a child might not be backward in his study, but only needed some individual help in his study period of that subject. Few children know how to study, so she got a group together for each school evening and supervised their period of home work. Margaret R.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Only one of the kind in the Bronx"
Isabella Henderson's
COLONIAL TEA ROOM
ENLARGED
DINNERS
Sun. 12 to 8 / Daily 5 to 8 75c
LUNCHEON
11 to 2—35c to 50c
AFT. TEA
2:30 to 5—30c to 40c
Tel. Fordham 4-9059
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Just North of Fordham Road
Rest, Relaxation and Real Food

50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSE
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While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness.
7 COURSE DINNER 75¢

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
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Jane Davis RESTAURANT
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Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
Yama Tea Room, Inc.
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Bet. Park and Madison Aves.
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Wickersham 2-2949
Open Sundays

The Barclay
50 WEST 56TH STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner $1.00

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3 Mats. This Week
Wed., Thurs., Fri.
Best Seats $1.50
JOE COOK
IN HIS NEWEST MUSICAL REVUE
HOLD YOUR HORSES
WITH A COMPANY OF 100
EVES. 50c to $2.00
WED., THURS., FRI. MATS. 50c to $1.50

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Chicago Opera Co.
Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi, Director
Mon., RIGOLETTO; Tues., LOHENGRIN; Wed. Mat., HANSEL and GRETEL; Wed. Eve., CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI; Thur., TRAVIATA; Fri., FAUST; Sat. Mat., BUTTERFLY; Sat. Eve., TROVATORE.
Seats 25c, 35c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 (Inc. Tax)
Seats now at Opera House box office, and Room 416 at 120 Boylston St. Tel. Lib. 3880.

COLONIAL THEATRE
Opening TONIGHT at 8:10 Sharp
MUSIC IN THE AIR
by Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
Engagement Limited to Two Weeks

All Nature

Bobolink

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DESPITE the bobolink's merry notes and bright spring suit, when the bird returns to the southern rice fields it is no longer the gay meadow-bird, (American ortolan or butter-bird of the north) but the "skunk blackbird," "reed bird," or "rice bird," which must be protected by laws. During the winter months its song is only a metallic chink.

"They take my rice," is the reason the farmer advances for urging extermination of the birds; but he evidently doesn't know that the greater part of the bobolink's diet consists of insects, destructive celery leaf-tyers, seeds of the beggarweed (a notorious plant pest of the orange groves), and a host of beetles, wasps, caterpillars, and ants that are almost as objectionable.

In late years the birds have been depending more and more on the marshes for food. Here they vary their insect diet with wild rice, which the Indians formerly gathered by paddling their canoes through the brakes and shaking the grain into their craft.

There is such a difference between the black male (with a light yellow patch on the neck, edges of wings and tail feathers, and the white of the rump and upper wings) and the dull yellow-brown female (with dark splotches on the back, wings, and tail) that residents in many sections of the country insist they are different species of birds. In the fall, however, when the southern journey begins, male and female look alike, for both are drab.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

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CINDERELLA'S
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Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES
Speciality: Meringues and Fudge

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The THISTLE TEA ROOMS
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Real Scotch teas with home-made scones and cakes.
Open 10:30 to 8:30 Regent 3189
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For Best Home Cooking Visit THE OPAL
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Home Made Cakes
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Close Christian Science church

RICHMOND (Surrey)

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Quotations given for Evening Parties
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Europe Faces the Facts

CLOSE observers of the European scene have called attention to a somewhat striking result of the new tendency to face the fact of political instability and to dismiss illusions of peace where peace has not really been won. Instead of producing alarm, as might have been expected, the frank recognition of obstacles has brought calm and sobriety to political utterances.

For a number of years, what men thought and what men said in Europe differed widely. Innumerable speeches and as many articles asserted that peace was continually being consolidated. Hardly a week went by without assurances of a fresh rapprochement. All the difficulties were smoothed out verbally.

But these smooth words often concealed situations which were ugly. To uncover the situations was regarded as anti-pacific. Yet deep down in the consciousness of every European there was an uneasy sense. The proclamations of peace, though accepted and encouraged, awakened apprehensions because it was plainly seen, though not acknowledged, that they did not conform to the facts.

The consequence was that fear grew in inverse ratio to the attempts to allay fear. The more it was affirmed that there was a new desire for coöperation, that war was eliminated forever from human thought, that Germany and France were settling their differences, that the problem of the Anschluss had been solved, that the Corridor was not a problem, that Yugoslavia and Italy were friends, that Hungary was reaching an accord with the Little Entente, that disarmament was about to be adopted as a practical policy, that economic interdependence was to be recognized — the more these things, and many others of a similar character, were affirmed, the more distracted public opinion became.

The plain man in the street was puzzled. When a rare voice told him that we were "marching to war under the banners of peace," he instinctively felt that the fair façade concealed sinister preparations, diplomatic and military; and the meaning of the persistent and peremptory demands, the opposition of nations, the alliances, the reluctance to disarm could not be hidden. He became aware of dim shadows in the background, and though he wanted to be told comfortable things, they did not comfort him.

Now there has been a stock-taking. It is apparent that a good deal in the political situation of Europe is promising, and that a good deal presents itself in questionable shape. But the effect of this new knowledge is not so disturbing as might be supposed. On the contrary, Europe regards the future with far more serenity than when it tried to turn its eyes from all that it did not wish to see. It had been, as it were, drifting towards the rapids with songs and shouts. Now it observes the rapids and, ceasing its songs and shouts, it is calmly resolved to take whatever precautions are possible before it is too late.

The change of mood which comes from this realization is difficult to prove, but it cannot be mistaken by any careful observer. Acts are called for—and those acts should not correspond to a purely imaginary state of affairs. The problems are seen as they appear today. They are not to be solved by ingenious formulas. They must be patiently and practically examined.

On the whole, this is a wholesome transformation in that fear, and its sister, illusion, having been brought to the surface, are in a better position to be dispelled. In a clear knowledge of the problems and of the possibility of their solution lies hope.

Unconventional Convention

A NEW order in politics is foreshadowed in the decision of the Young Democratic Clubs of America to reject the program laid down for them by their political elders for the recent gathering in Kansas City. Courteously but firmly they eliminated the tedious panegyric and encomium that have been the stock in trade of conventions since their beginnings. The program for the second day was sharply revised, that the delegates might have a larger voice in the proceedings.

This shelving of convention conventionalities points to a significant and hopeful fact. Today the delegate who comes from the remotest backwoods precinct may be as well informed on national affairs and issues as is the speaker who is sent out from the shadow of the Capitol to address him. Improved methods of transportation and communication have, within two decades, wrought this change. The Elephant and the Donkey, which formerly spent most of the year in hibernation, only emerging briefly before an election, now are with us the year round.

The old-time convention orator had a double duty. He must not only acquaint delegates with the "issues of the day," summarizing developments since the preceding campaign, but, having brought his audience up to date on these developments, he must then convince them of the soundness of the party's actions and its views. Thus came into being the two-hour political address.

But now the need for it has passed. Daily newspapers devote columns to political news, much of it handled from the nonpartisan angle. The great weeklies employ skilled commentators. The radio receiving set brings the White House office into the family living room. The voter may not have the ear of the party leaders, but the party leaders have the voter's ear. Those who offer political instruction or political programs might do well to realize this.

The Back Trail to Mañana

WORD goes forth predicting the organization of a Santa Fe Trail Association, designed to perpetuate that pioneering trade route and to compile and make available its colorful history. Approbation seems inevitable.

Already the Oregon Trail Association, through the efforts of its thousand members, has succeeded in "erecting" a long, scenic memorial to the courage and fortitude of that indomitable brotherhood that pressed into the Northwest to lay under the stars the sanguine hopes of a young nation. So also should the deeds and achievements of the southwesterly-faring bands be perpetuated.

And what a pageant is there, waiting in the land of mañana! Buffalo wallows still remain in mute testimony of those vast droves that now stampede only through the memories of a handful of old settlers. The wheel ruts of the Forty-niners yet roll in deep furrows in the valley of the Cimarron. Eastern Colorado continues to record the passing of great herds of longhorns from the Texas roundups in highways touching the trail, and dug from the yellow plains by countless plodding hoofs. From Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, N. M., the long, 775-mile trek is alive with reminders such as these.

Southwesterly from Independence to Fort Dodge, Kan., past Council Grove, Fort Zarah and Larned, the trail made its way; then, at Cimarron Crossing, it divided, the short-cut blazed by Jedediah Smith shooting directly southwest to Las Vegas, clipping across the corner of Colorado and Oklahoma on the way, the longer route continuing west to Fort Lyon and Bent's Fort in Colorado, thence bending southerly to Trinidad, Las Vegas and San Miguel and curving up to Santa Fe,

Whereas the Oregon Trail was worn by land-hungry pioneers, the dusty road to Santa Fe was a crude highway of commerce. In its making was woven the story of Mexico's revolt from Spain; the consequent opening of a new market in the southwest for Yankee goods; the quick seizure of opportunity by St. Louis merchants and independent traders; the hurried dash of laden pack mules across the arid plains; the slower penetration of covered wagons, lumbering in long caravans through the lands of hostile Comanches and Kiowas; sudden war cries; the hasty forming of corrals; the roar of the long rifles; the ballads sung about camp fires by bearded wagoners; the shrieking of dry axles; the long clouds of slow-rising dust; the green of soapweed, saffron of sedge grass, purple sagebrush, cactus dusty green, multicolored bluffs and shadowy arroyas—and then: Santa Fe, with its soft-spoken natives, swaggering caballeros, dusky-haired señoritas, and its air of ageless tranquillity! Santa Fe! "Los Americanos! Los Carros! La entrada de la caravana!"

Yes, the Santa Fe Trail calls for much commemorating, and so: A volley to the long rifles; a yip-ki-yi-i! to the herders; a high-held open palm to the Indian braves; a psalm to the padres; a ballad to the wagoners; monuments and markers to the sagas of the trail—and a place in history's storehouse for all!

Industrial Peace

SECTION 7(a) of the NRA seems likely to become as renowned a bone of contention as Article 10 of the League Covenant. Like the League clause, it has provoked a variety of interpretations. These have beclouded the issue in popular thought. The clause does not seek to unionize American industry. It merely guarantees noninterference with organizations set up by workers for bargaining with employers.

This opens to organized labor many factory gates which hitherto have been closed. Existing unions have been quick to take advantage of the opportunity. According to Mr. William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, about a million new recruits are reported by established unions. Not content, however, with their achievement, and the enormous prestige which the Roosevelt Administration has given to the labor movement, union leaders still believe that the intent of the act, as distinct from its wording, is that the "open shop" should be eliminated. Nothing of the kind can or should be read into the NRA. Moreover, they are developing a militancy, as witnessed in Mr. Green's recent speech, strangely out of tune with the new deal.

Misinterpreters abound also on the employers' side. No trade association seems to have objected flatly to the insertion of Section 7(a) as it stands in its code of fair practices. Yet every effort has been made to insert some new clause aimed at preventing the rise of any single union which might control the labor policy of any particular industry. Hence the much-disputed "statement" in the automobile code, that employers did not sacrifice the right to hire or fire according to merit. To the layman, an innocent clause; but it satisfied many employers that, without taking on the aspect of a qualification of Section 7(a), it would prevent any union of the men's own choosing from assuming overweening importance. It was a loophole. And as such thirty codes copied it in a double-quick time.

If the employers did intend to use the statement to frustrate collective bargaining, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was quite justified in banning it in future codes. Did they? There's the rub. Labor is suspicious of management. Management is suspicious of labor. If this goes on, it will poison the industrial relationship that the NRA is seeking to inaugurate. The Recovery Act is based on coöperation. As between factory and factory, it brings the old destructive competition, which had put so many industries in the red, to an end. American industry will no longer be the target of Department of Justice agents looking for evidence of monopoly. If the employers have a right to combine without hindrance from the Government, employees have the right to combine without hindrance from the employers.

Some employers base their evident suspicion of labor on the fear that racketeering has not yet been expunged from the labor movement. But, if they will meet the Government halfway in abiding by the purpose of Section 7(a), they may be assured that labor racketeering will no longer be tolerated by an aroused Administration. The labor movement is on trial before public opinion along with private industry. Nothing will arrest the invasion of the state into the domain of private capitalism more than a demonstration that labor and management can settle their differences amicably and can run the national economy on a new basis of mutual helpfulness.

Britain's Five-Year Plan

BRITAIN is on the point of launching her five-year plan of housing reconstruction. Last April, the Ministry of Health requested local authorities to draw up plans which should have as their objective the complete elimination of all slums within five years.

The response has been less hearty than was hoped. England has 1717 housing authorities, and of these no more than 50 have sent in definite programs. However, these include some of the largest areas in the country, and in addition it is understood that many other centers will submit schemes in the near future.

When the problem is regarded in the proper perspective, the outlook seems definitely encouraging. Nottingham, for example, estimates that the last vestiges of slums within its boundaries will have disappeared by 1938. Hull proposes by that date to have removed 3216 houses considered unfit for human habitation. Stoke-on-Trent is to destroy 3751 houses, and find accommodation for the 18,619 people living in them. Chester expects to remove 1500 houses, although its total population is only about 40,000. Portsmouth is to account for 1300 houses, and Sunderland for 1290. Thus, five towns, none of them very large, propose among them, within the next five years, to rehouse the inhabitants of more than 11,000 slum dwellings.

Some of the larger towns whose rehousing plans do not err on the side of ambition give the least cause for satisfaction. It was in these areas that the sins of the industrial revolution were deepest; and consequently it is they that have the hardest problems to tackle. Leeds, for example, is said to have 33,000 back-to-back houses that need demolition. The situation also in Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield and other similar places is extremely bad. Leeds gallantly expects to demolish slums at the rate of 3000 a year, but Sheffield and Birmingham aspire only to remove between 4000 and 5000 houses within the whole five-year period.

The difficulties facing some of these cities are doubtless great; they have a large unemployment roll and their finances are low. But it is not yet too late for their present plans to be revised. The high intention that their city boundaries shall include only such things as are lovely and of good report is a banner beneath which England may well march to victory in her battle with the slums.

Round Table's Influence Goes On

KNIGHTLY legend again has been unhorsed by prosaic research. Excavations conducted by the British Office of Works have examined the foundations of ruined Tintagel Castle, where tradition has long held King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table were wont to gather in ancient Cornwall. Results go to show that the castle was erected in the twelfth century. "We can now state definitely," says C. A. Raleigh Radford, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Wales, "that the legend that Arthur held court at Tintagel is untrue."

Doubtless this discomfiting revelation will be speedily forgotten (if ever heard of) by the generality, and tradition will climb back on his horse. But the very small minority seriously interested in the authenticity of Arthurian traditions will not be greatly astonished, for this news from Tintagel verifies conclusions already accepted. Three years ago a convention of Arthurian students at Truro, Cornwall, among other legendary matters, discussed Tintagel Castle and decided that it could not have been there in Arthur's time. "The first recorded mention of Tintagel anywhere," said the president of the convention, "was in Geoffrey of Monmouth's 'Regum Britannia,' written in the twelfth century. There is no mention of any castle at Tintagel in the 'Domesday Book.'"

Whatever part of the Arthurian cycle relates to actual personages and events, Arthur and his Knights are still potent. At one period their adventures made up the bulk of contemporary literature and contributed much to influence thought and behavior as well as provide entertainment. It would be hard to think of any other source of material that has been of such value to later authorship. So much, at least, a fact-finding age cannot disprove with pick and shovel.

Editorial Notes

A North Carolina mountaineer, seeing his first town at the age of 72, has decided he wants to live there. An initial glimpse of the countryside affects some city dwellers in the same way.

Money being supposed to talk, there are no doubt many persons who would like to hear a dollar say "Hello."

It is said to require the equivalent of four flea power to run one watch. No wonder time flees so.

The Case For a "Managed Currency"

This is the first of two articles which constitute a debate on the "stable money" program contemplated by the Roosevelt Administration as a sequel to or substitute for inflation. The case in criticism of the project will be presented Thursday by Mr. Joseph Stagg Lawrence

By NORMAN LOMBARD

Economic Consultant and Former Executive Director of the Stable Money Association

THE first observation to be made is that we are not to discuss here something fundamentally new or revolutionary; for, contrary to popular belief, we have long had a managed currency. The amount of gold, silver, or copper in a dollar, dime, or penny is fixed by man-made law. Our Federal Reserve System determines the amount of Federal Reserve credit outstanding. Central banks shift balances and reserves. Statutes determine reserve ratios. And so on. Even the good old gold standard of hallowed memory was a managed standard.

But a "managed currency" (with quotation marks)—that is something different. That refers back to the suggestion of John Maynard Keynes that the volume of money (and money-like instruments) be so controlled that its purchasing power would be kept stable.

This discussion, therefore, involves no thought of radical change. It concerns merely objectives. It is merely as to whether our dollar shall be kept at such a value that it will buy always a fixed weight of one commodity, gold (and hence an approximately fixed amount of other moneys based on gold), or at such a value that it will always buy the same quantity of a number of commodities in our own country.

Discussions as to monetary objectives are nothing new. The world has moved forward through five great variations of this same discussion, with five different objectives, each in turn, as the goal of a forward-looking group, and with resistance and opposition as the rôle of the traditionalists. The five objectives were: (1) stabilized weight and fineness of the metal in the coin; (2) maintenance of adequate bank reserves; (3) stabilized foreign exchange rates; (4) stabilized interest rates; (5) stabilized purchasing power (that is, stabilized domestic price level).

The last is the "managed currency" aim and the one the attainment of which will best safeguard the interest of the largest number of people and best promote stable economic and business conditions. That is the whole case for it.

* * *

In spite of the apparent bewilderment during the London Conference, it is coming now to be widely realized among intelligent people that present-day monetary statesmanship can have any one of three stabilization aims. It can endeavor to stabilize exchange rates or it can endeavor to stabilize the value of gold or of silver; or it can endeavor to stabilize the general (average) value of all commodities (that is, the purchasing power of money).

It can combine and hope to attain all three aims only in the events of a world agreement to stabilize gold in terms of commodities—which seems, under present conditions, a rather remote possibility!

The value of gold fluctuates widely in terms of other commodities, under the law of demand and supply. It lost three fourths of its value between 1896 and 1920. An average of the values of a long list of commodities fluctuates less. If a fixed monetary value for gold is maintained, which is the aim under the gold standard, then, when gold (or its substitute, credit) gets scarce and dear, the monetary value of other things, on the average, must come down; and, when gold (or credit) gets too plentiful and cheap, the prices of other things, on the average, rise. It is these rises and falls of the average of prices that characterize booms and depressions. When prices in general rise, consumption is stimulated and inventory, stock, and realty values increase; as do inefficiency, laziness, and speculation. When prices in general fall, stock and property values shrink; and unemployment, destitution, foreclosures, and business failures increase.

No one denies all this. Those who oppose monetary management aimed at keeping the price level steady question merely the feasibility of such a program.

Money being subject to the law of demand and supply, the system to be applied in achieving the "managed currency" aim is simply that of balance—to keep the volume of money and moneylike instruments in balance with the needs of the users of money as shown by an index number of prices.

Since velocity of circulation of money is just as important as volume, I have coined a new word to represent the concept of volume times velocity—that is, "volumocity."

Hence, the rule of procedure becomes: When the index number rises above the most equitable point, reduce the volumocity; when the index number falls below this point, increase the volumocity.

* * *

The technique to be employed in applying this rule is simplicity itself. It has been employed by central bankers and by treasury officials for decades in furtherance of their aim to stabilize gold.

Methods (among others) for increasing the "volumocity" are: Lowering the rediscount rate; purchasing bonds in the open market; reducing the weight of gold (or other basis metal) in the monetary unit; issuing "fiduciary notes" (as they are called when the Bank of England does it; greenbacks, fiat money, printing-press money, when Americans discuss the subject).

Methods (among others) for decreasing the "volumocity" are: Raising the rediscount rate; selling bonds in the open market; increasing the weight of gold (or other basis metal) in the monetary unit; retiring paper money circulation.

These are the usual methods. There are a host of other devices available to the monetary engineer, such as: Increasing or decreasing legal bank reserve ratios; designating additional cities as "reserve cities"; calling unpaid capital of Reserve Banks; earmarking gold; depositing gold abroad or calling it home; etc., etc.

Perhaps the most effective device, however, is the public announcement of just what is to be the price level objective of the monetary authority. With this once understood, the business man rushes to the assistance of the official effort to attain it. That is, if it indicates that a rise is in prospect, the business man will rush to his bank and borrow money to buy goods in anticipation of the rise, and this very act adds to the volumocity and helps to bring about the rise. On the other hand, if the official announcement indicates that a fall of prices is to be engineered, obviously he will sell rather than buy and he will take his money to the bank and pay off his loan, thereby detracting from the volumocity and helping to lower the price level.

* * *

Thus it is seen that the task is not quite so simple as balancing a teeter-totter, because the element of public psychology enters to a degree, yet it is much simpler than the task of maintaining the value of one metal stable. It involves a problem of mass thinking; of education; of social aim; of legislation; in short, of politics, in the larger meaning of that term. Yet it is no more impossible than the task of keeping a stable temperature in a warehouse.

What is now needed is that the authorized arbiters of our economic destinies shall instruct our monetary engineers to be guided by this price level objective in exercising their powers; and then hold them responsible.

The Congress is the agency designated by the Constitution to give the necessary instructions. It has now delegated this power to the President and he has said that he is going to see to it that prices rise to a more equitable level—that is, equitable as between debtors and creditors,—there to be stabilized. This is not only social wisdom of a high order but economic and political wisdom as well.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Meaty Information Preferred

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I confess to a deep sense of disappointment in the chicken article by Huddleston—*Sisley* Huddleston, if you don't mind a repetition of that rarin' tarin' he-cowboy name.

My regret comes from the fact that he never got beyond the fluffy chicken stage. Neither did he shed the first ray of light on how to improve one's methods in chicken raising. Anyone can hang a basket of chickens over the stove, take 'em down to cavort on the parlor table, ruin 'em by playing with 'em; but the man who gets my vote is the chap who will tell you how to put three pounds on a chicken's frame in the shortest time, how to save and also improve in constructing a chicken house, etc.

I was anxiously looking ahead in the article after reading how they kissed the chickens, to the time when they tried it on a four-month-old seven-pound cockerel—that's what mine are. They'll not wait to be kissed, mine won't. They just race up and take a bite out of your leg. I'm off Sisley. I don't take such little, pink, sweet-scented pills of information. Give me some made outer raw meat!

U. R.

Hatchville, Mass.

Business on Cash Basis

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter entitled "Retailers Key to Situation," by Mr. S. L. Antonow, in the Monitor, the suggestion is made that money be advanced to a large number of retailers by the Government.

Possibly the reason that retailers need this money is that their customers also need it, and that being true, it would be a short cut for the Government to advance small sums directly to consumers who find themselves in a financial state bordering on bankruptcy.

Perhaps the forcing of retailers and consumers to do their buying on a cash basis has been less of an evil than pictured. Considering that some of the largest retail institutions have been conducted on a cash basis for vastly longer periods of time than have credit institutions, it would seem that there was virtue in the cash basis. That cash business is business reduced to a minimum may be questioned.

WILLIAM C. WATT.

Larchmont, N. Y.

Against Liquor Advertising

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A great deal is being said in regard to having the "drys" join with the "prohibition reformers" in trying to pass a law in Massachusetts that would take the place of the Eighteenth Amendment. This suggestion has appealed to some "drys," but there are many others who feel that there is very little choice between the various types of liquor laws that are being suggested. The increase in drunkenness in the Province of Quebec since a government control form of liquor legislation was adopted there is a formidable warning what not to do.

If liquor can again be sold openly in Massachusetts, a vigorous campaign of liquor advertising will start. As radios are on a national hookup, radio advertising cannot be forbidden by state law, and millions of radios will be proclaiming the wonders of various brands of hard drink right in the heart of our American homes. Newspapers from neighboring states reach each other so easily that no attempt will be made at a state law forbidding liquor advertising in newspapers. Already the greed of speculators is leading to vicious speculating in "wet" issues.

To offset this intensive liquor advertising, all believers in temperance, whether they believe in the Eighteenth Amendment or not, should unite in teaching the infinite advantages of total abstinence. The only way that the powerful liquor interests, which, before the Eighteenth Amendment, controlled the country, can be thwarted, is by the uniting of all good citizens in giving liquor a boycott. Will the "prohibition reformers" join with the "drys" in a total abstinence campaign?

Cohasset, Mass. ADELAIDE M. BROWNE.

Money Basis

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

United States money has been regulated by political factors. Let us have a scientific basis. The total amount of United States money for payments and circulation should be a certain percentage—6 per cent (?)—of the latest normal business year's total payments and business.

The total money should be kept up to this—a practical ratio to conform to the needs as the business and population of the United States grows. The logic is obvious.

A constant proportion between total money in existence and the yearly total business will tend to maintain steady prices and dollar value. Too little money in existence renders it impossible to do a normal amount of business. There is a technical and a psychological reason. People get tired and lose out in their efforts to earn money.

The above simple money basis should be made constitutional law.

NILS E. GOODACTIVE.

New York City.

That Celebrated Dam

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note with interest the statement of Mr. Eby of our neighbor city, Torrence, that "Substantial newspapers and citizens of this great Southwest always refer to" the dam being built in Black Canyon on the Colorado River as Hoover Dam. In the ordinary conversation of all ordinary citizens of this area and in most newspapers this dam is called, and always has been called, Boulder Dam, regardless of its official designation or its actual location. I do not know whether this is, or is not, due to any animosity toward our late and highly respected President. I merely state it as a fact.

EDGAR F. GOAD.

San Pedro, Calif.

Art Wax Exhibition

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have just received a cutting from one of your recent issues with a reference to the Tussaud traveling exhibition, and would like to correct what is doubtless an unintentional mistake.

The Louis Tussaud art wax exhibition has no connection at all with Madame Tussaud's of Baker Street. The art director of this company is Mr. Louis Tussaud, the great-grandson of Madame Tussaud.

London. G. W. THEODOR.